UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY
OU_218711
UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Call No. 958 / J72A Accession No. 19115
Author Jamal-uddin Ahmed
Title Afganistan a brief survey
This book should be returned on or before the date last marked below.
1936

AFGHANISTAN

A BRIEF SURVEY

AFGHANISTAN

A BRIEF SURVEY

BY

JAMAL-UD-DIN AHMAD

B.A., B.T., (F.R.G.S), F.S.L.A., M.R.C.A.S., M.R.A.S., M.A.S.B., ETC.

MEMBER, BUREAU OF EDUCATION

AND

MUHAMMAD ABDUL AZIZ

M.A.

WITH

A FOREWORD

BY

DR. SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL, KT.

M.A., PH.D., D. LITT., BAR-AT-LAW

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. LTD.

LONDON NEW YORK TORONTO

BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS

1936

First published by
DAR-UT-TALIF
Kabul

September 1934

New Impression *April 1936*

PRINTED IN INDIA

[*All Rights Reserved*]

FOREWORD

I am asked to write a line or two by way of a foreword to this excellent book on modern Afghanistan. I have great pleasure in doing so, not only because I have always regarded the Afghans as a people of inexhaustible vitality, but also because I have had the privilege of personally knowing the late and lamented King Nadir Shah—that soldier-statesman, whose genius infused a new life into his people and opened their eyes to the modern world. The history of the Afghans has yet to be read and appreciated. Mere record of events is not history, it is only material for history. Events are like words and have meanings which it is the duty of the genuine historian to discover. This work has yet to be done in regard to the history of Afghans both in India and

Afghanistan. A people, who have produced such men as Muhammad Ghauri, Alauddin Khilji, Sher Shah Suri, Ahmad Shah Abdali, Amir Abdul Rahman Khan, King Nadir Shah, and above all Maulana Sayyed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani—in many respects the greatest Muslim, and certainly one of the greatest Asiatics of our times—cannot but be regarded as an important factor in the life of Asia. For long periods in the past, Balkh, Bamian, Hadda, Kabul, Ghazni and Herat have been great centres af culture; and the earnestness of the present ruling dynasty does certainly hold out a promise that they may well revive their past glories again.

Whenever I think of Afghanistan, as I do quite often, my mind conjures up before me a picture of the country as I saw it last autumn. I sit in a simply furnished study which overlooks a garden. Beyond the garden, a broad stretch of land rises in a gentle slope to meet the hills, which lie in ever-ascending waves one behind the other till they culminate in the towering range of the Hindukush. A line of huge pylons, that bring the high tension current from distant falls, lies athwart the landscape. Overhead the sky is

painted in gorgeous colours by the approaching sunset; below the shadows move swiftly across the valley. Innumerable poplars, straight, slim and tall, sway gently in the gathering shadows as the soft evening breeze kisses their searing leaves. In the calm of that twilight, the valley, the trees, the distant villages and the mountains floating in a sea of hazy mist present a scene of dream-like beauty. Suddenly the hush of the evening is broken by the call to prayer. One by one all my companions leave their seats; transported beyond myself by the swelling chant of the *muezzin*, I am the last to reach the prayer-room, where my fellow-guests are already gathered along with our Royal host and the humblest of his retainers!

This little episode reveals three of the most striking qualities of the Afghans—their deep religious spirit, their complete freedom from distinctions of birth and rank, and the perfect balance with which they have always maintained their religious and national ideals. This spirit of conservatism has always been, and will always remain, a great source of strength to the Afghans. It keeps them in living contact with their past, without

rendering them incapable of response to the calls of a new age. Their conservative wisdom makes them cherish their traditions; but the weight of these traditions does not in any way kill the forward movement of the soul within. Only the other day, I met in Lahore a remarkable old Afghan druggist, who had spent more than half a century in the West and had finally settled in Australia. He could not read and write, but spoke good Australian English. "Do you still remember your Pashto?" I said. My question went straight to his heart. His slightly bedewed eyes became brighter. The memories of his youth seemed to be crowding in his mind, until they found unrestrained expression in an old Pashto love-song which, for the moment, transported this hoary Afghan from the scorching heat of Lahore to the cool valleys of his fatherland. The Afghan conservatism is a miracle; it is adamantine yet fully sensitive to and assimilative of new cultural forces. And this is the secret of the eternal organic health of the Afghan type.

Afghanistan was a great commercial centre in the ancient world and remained so during the Middle Ages, till the development

of sea-borne traffic in the modern world. She has occupied and will continue to occupy the key position in the politics and history of Asia. "Here" writes Professor Lyde, "we have one of the most important areas of Asia, full of fascination to those who believe in both the national and international, but do not believe that it is the destiny of the world to be for ever at war." So this plain, straightforward and unvarnished account of the country by two brothers, who during their long residence in that land, have supplemented the fruits of personal observation, by a study of the best sources and have been able to draw upon the latest official information, is doubly welcome.

The authors of the book have rightly focussed their attention upon those periods, during which the arts of peace have flourished and not upon the periods of numberless wars, invasions and internal dissensions, which at first sight appear to be the most striking feature of the history of Afghanistan. Besides providing invaluable and authentic information regarding the country, the authors have raised some very interesting questions about the position of Afghanistan in relation to

cultural advancement of the world. There is no doubt that archæological and historical research in Afghanistan will throw a new light on our knowledge of the ancient world; but much work yet remains to be done, and I hope that Afghan scholars will diligently try to lay bare the past greatness of their country.

LAHORE :

September, 1934. *MUHAMMAD IQBAL*

PREFACE

On account of the vital importance of Afghanistan in the history, ethnography, politics and development of Asia, we need not expatiate upon the necessity of understanding the country and the people who inhabit it. But we cannot help saying a few words about the unfortunate misconceptions so prevalent about them. Is it not a wonder that in spite of the open admiration and warm regard for the Afghans, expressed by such keen observers as Elphinstone, Burnes, Ferrier, Tate, Durand and Holditch, and the evidence of a host of other competent writers, many like to paint the Afghans as cruel, ignorant and uncivilized! It has also been argued that Afghanistan is a land so poor and unproductive, that her inhabitants must ever cast longing eyes on richer lands beyond their borders and always remain a source of danger to their more fortunate and peace-loving neighbours. The facts are that Afghanistan has never seen a famine, the potential wealth locked up in her soil is immense and though the proportion

of highly educated people is low, her percentage of men and women, who can read and write and are cultured in the real sense of the word, is far higher than is generally presumed.

Recently too the field has been taken by writers who 'either not having read what has been written by better men before or reading it only to plagiarize and reproduce it as their own, misunderstand and misinterpret everywhere as they go'. The translation of '*qanat*', a subterranean water channel, as a 'tent' may perhaps be overlooked in a newspaper, but the relation of wild bazar gossip as sober truth, the deliberate fabrication of spicy incidents and the confusion of important places and persons, as ancient *Gandhara* with Qandhar and Timur Shah with Timurlane, by established writers, can hardly be placed in the same category. Indeed, of the recent books on Afghanistan, it may be safely stated, that, with very few exceptions, they are highly interesting, colourful and entertaining, and in places quite amusing, but they are rarely accurate.

Within the country as well as outside its borders, the last few years have been packed with events. Internally it has been a period of rapid development, specially in the constitution, administration, education and communications. Our chief aim has been to provide up to date and

accurate information on these and similar changes, to outline the geographical factors and historical forces that underlie them, and to describe the present administration in as short a compass as possible. We have rigidly tried to let facts speak for themselves. We hope, however that this brief survey, imperfect as it is. may still convey a truer impression of Afghanistan than is generally prevalent, enable readers to follow with greater sympathy and undertanding the efforts of a gallant people to take their stand in the modern world and may perhaps excite in some the desire to see and study the country for themselves.

An undertaking of this sort must of necessity draw upon all available sources, and lay under contribution numerous books, papers, periodicals official documents, and information gathered from persons of all degree; and it is our pleasant duty to acknowledge with gratitude the immense debt we owe to previous writers on Afghanistan and the assistance given by officials and other friends all over the country. However we accept entire responsibility for the statements contained in these pages.

We are deeply grateful to Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal, who, notwithstanding his serious indisposition, has so kindly written the foreword. We are indebted to H. E. Muhammad Nauroze Khan and

His Highness Sardar Muhammad Na'im Khan for some of the appendices, to His Highness Sardar 'Ali Shah Khan for permission to reproduce his photograph of Afghan Boy Scouts and to Shahzadah Ahmad Ali Khan Durrani for the genealogical table. Our thanks are also due to Prof. Feroze-ud-Din, who designed the cover and to Prof. A. J. Ansari, whose co-operation made it possible to see the book through the press in just one week. Lastly, we thank the authorities of the Matba'-i-'Umumi, Kabul for printing the illustrations at such short notice.

2, ANDRABI :
KABUL,
August, 1934.

J. D. AHMAD
M. A. AZIZ

CONTENTS

CHAP.		PAGE
	FOREWORD	v
	PREFACE	xi
I.	THE COUNTRY	1
	THE GEOGRAPHY OF AFGHANISTAN	
II.	POSITION AND EXTENT	9
III.	RELIEF	13
IV.	RIVERS AND LAKES	21
V.	CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS	29
VI.	THE PEOPLE	37
	OUTLINE OF AFGHAN HISTORY	
VII.	ANCIENT HISTORY	43
VIII.	EARLIER MUSLIM EMPIRES	49
IX.	NATIONAL REVIVAL	55
X.	NATIONAL KINGDOM	61
XI.	THE LATE KING	69
	GOVERNMENT	
XII.	SOVEREIGN	83
XIII.	POLICY AND CONSTITUTION	97
XIV.	ADMINISTRATION	105

CONTENTS

APPENDIX		PAGE
	APPENDICES	
I.	A SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY	129
II.	EMPERORS, AMIRS AND KINGS OF AFGHANISTAN	131
III.	PROCEEDINGS OF THE *Leo Jirga* HELD ON 18TH NOVEMBER 1933	132
IV.	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	134
V.	CALENDAR AND STANDARD TIME	141
VI.	PERIODICALS	142
VII.	POSTAL INFORMATION	143
VIII.	TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION	145
IX.	CUSTOMS	147
X.	PASSPORT REGULATIONS	148
	INDEX	151
	TABLES	
	KABUL TEMPERATURE, SUMMER	31
	,, ,, , WINTER	31
	,, RAINFALL , SUMMER	31
	,, ,, , WINTER	31
	GENEAOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE REIGNING HOUSE	*facing* 83
	MAPS OF AFGHANISTAN	
	MINERALS	*facing* 20
	COMMUNICATIONS AND IRRIGATION	,, 126
	PHYSICAL	*at end*

ILLUSTRATIONS

COLOURED

FACING PAGE

1. H. M. The late King *Al-Ghazi* Muhammad Nadir *Shah-i-Shahid* . . . *Frontispiece.*
2. H. M. *Al-Mutwakkil-ala-Allah* Muhammad Zahir Shah 84
3. Coins of Afghanistan 124

MONOCHROME

1. Afghan Coat of Arms 4
2. Valley of the Salang 18
3. In Shutal Valley 18
4. The River Panjsher Breaking out of the Mountains near Gulbahar 24
5. An Irrigation Dam under Construction . . . 28
6. A bridge near Jalalabad 29
7. A Forest Glade in Samt-i-Junubi Province . . 34
8. A Bridge on the Qandhar-Herat Road . . . 35
9. Khirqah Sharif, Qandhar 38
10. The Shrine at Mazar-i-Sharif 39
11. A View of Kabul (*looking west*) 40
12. The Colossal Statue of Buddha at Bamian . . 44
13. A Fresco from Buddhist Cave Temples, Bamian . 46
14. Another Fresco from Bamian 47
15. Chakari Minar, near Kabul 48
16. Sultan Mahmud's Minaret at Ghazni . . . 49
17. Bala Hissar, Kabul 50

18. A Specimen of the Calligraphy of Sultan Muhammad *Khandan* of Herat 52
19. A Specimen of the Calligraphy of Mir Abdur Rahman of Herat 53
20. One of the Minarets of the *Musalla* at Herat . . 54
21. Shah Jahan's Mosque near Baber's Tomb, Kabul . 55
22. Specimen of the Calligraphy of Sayyad Ata Muhammad of Qandhar (*19th Century*) . . 56
23. Specimen of the Calligraphy of Sayyad Muhammad Daud of Kabul (*living*) 57
24. The Mosque of Khwajah Muhammad Parsa, Balkh 58
25. Emperor Ahmad Shah's Mausoleum at Qandhar . 60
26. New City, Qandhar 61
27. Wazir Muhammad Akbar Khan 64
28. Commemorative Column on the Battlefield of Maiwand 65
29. *Minar-i-Istiqlal*, Column of Independence, Kabul. 72
30. *Minar-i-Nijat*, Column of Deliverance, Kabul . 73
31. Ministry of War (*winter*) 76
32. New Cantonments, Deh Bibi Mahru . . . 77
33. The University, Kabul 78
34. School of Art, Kabul 79
35. Afghan Cavalry 80
36. Afghan Boy Scouts 80
37. The Late King and His Brothers 86
38. H. R. H. Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan, Prime Minister of Afghanistan 88
39. H. R. H. Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Afghan Minister at Paris 90
40. H. R. H. Shah Mahmud Khan Ghazi, War Minister of Afghanistan 94
41. H. H. Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, Minister of the Royal Court 96

42. H. E. Muhammad Nauroz Khan, Chief Secretary to the King 96
43. Dilkusha Palace, Kabul 97
44. H. E. Abdul Ahad Khan, President of the National Assembly 102
45. H.E. Ata Muhammad Khan, President of the Senate 102
46. Parliament House, Kabul 103
47. H. E. Faiz Muhammad Khan, Minister for Foreign Affairs 104
48. H.E. Muhammad Gul Khan, Minister of the Interior 104
49. Reconstructed Andrabi Road, Kabul . . . 105
50. A Traffic Control Policeman on Point Duty . . 108
51. Bazar-i-Shahi, Kabul 109
52. Infantry on the March 110
53. Massed Infantry 111
54. H. E. Sardar Ahmed Ali Khan, Minister for Education 112
55. H. E. Mirza Muhammad Khan, Minister for Commerce 112
56. Ministry of Education 113
57. H. E. Fazal Ahmad Khan, Minister for Justice . 114
58. His Honour Muhammad Akbar Khan, Director General of Health 114
59. Directorate General of Health 115
60. Opening Ceremony of Rifqi Sanatorium . . 116
61. Municipal Baths 117
62. H. E. Allah Nawaz Khan, Minister for Public Works 120
63. His Honour Rahim Ullah Khan, Director General of Post, Telegraph, and Telephones . . . 120
64. Ministry of Public Works 121
65. New Customs House, Kabul 122
66. Central Post Office, Kabul 123
67. A Frontier Post 126

ADDENDA

On page 88 under line 17 add

H. R. H. Prince Ahmad Shah Khan, born on 23rd September 1934.

Lines 19 and 20 add

married September 1934.

At bottom of page 126 add

Note.—Since the writing of these lines Afghanistan has joined the League of Nations on the 27th of September 1934.

CORRIGENDA

Page	8	*line*	11	*for*	Cathy	*read*	Cathay
,,	17	,,	10	,,	40	,,	30
,,	19	,,	9	,,	comglemorates	,,	conglomerates
,,	34	,,	10	,,	current	,,	currant
,,	36	,,	11	,,	sturgeon	,,	gudgeon
,,	59	,,	5	,,	Baghdis	,,	Badghis
,,	78	,,	2 & 3	,,	were exist	,,	exist
,,	122	,,	16	,,	Khushk	,,	Kushk

A few misprints, which do not effect the meaning have not been indicated.

CHAPTER I.

THE COUNTRY.

Dramatic Past

Afghanistan is a highland country lying in the heart of Asia. It is the home of that hardy race of mountaineers who, driven by the pressure of population, carried along the stream of racial movement, actuated by lust of conquest, lured by love of gold or in the spirit of sheer adventure, have time and again issued forth from their mountain fastnesses and lovely glens to conquer, colonise and rule the lands of Ind and Iran, Bokhara and Baluchistan.

It also forms the southern half of that great cauldron of races, which has periodically boiled over to people the world from Land's End to Cape Comorin.

The country has witnessed all the great drama of oriental history, the foundation of mighty empires, their spectacular rise to power and their pathetic dissolution into petty states owing allegiance to powerful neighbours, until the rise of another genius led to a fresh revival. Its

hills and vales have echoed and re-echoed to the stern march of mighty conquerors, or shrunk with terror, when nature in one of her grimmer moods let loose the flood tide of human migration, destroying in one inundating sweep, the evolution of centuries.

Path of Invasions

Through Afghanistan run the most used and up to the 16th century the only possible routes for entering the rich plains of Hindustan. Over a score of times, the country has been traversed by the irresistible march of world-conquerors or the all-exterminating hordes of migrant races. Besides these super-large-scale movements, some of which have been continued for centuries, numberless national, local, dynastic and internecine wars have contributed to break the current of past development. Even as late as the last quarter of the 19th century, circumstances forced the Afghan monarchs to follow a policy of complete isolation at the expense of reform and progress.

Cradle of Races and Culture

But in spite of her troubled history the country has made important contributions to art and civilization ; though even these have been apportioned between India and Iran, except by the few scholars whose sympathy equalled their learning.

It seems to have been the original home of the founders of ancient Indo-Sumerian culture and

of the great Indo-European race, which dominates practically the whole of the world to-day. It was here that the composition of the earliest Vedic hymns was begun and the religion of Zoroaster was first preached. Buddhism too found zealous supporters and sturdy defenders in this land. Next to the Arabs, the people, who rendered the greatest service to the cause of Islam in the east, were those of Afghanistan, who embraced the Faith and spread it triumphantly to the shores of the Indian Ocean and the lands of Cathy.

Centre of Commerce

In this country the cultures of the ancient world met and influenced one another; for all the great highways of international trade and trans-continental travel of those times cross this land. To her busy marts came merchants from China with silk and porcelain, coral and jade, from India with sugar, spices, pearls, diamonds, elephants and cotton, from Turan with horses, pelts and rugs, from Egypt and Babylon with linen and perfumes, from Tyre and Byzantium with gold and purple, and from Arabia with myrrh and incense to barter their goods with one another. To these Afghanistan added rubies, and lapis-lazuli, carpets, fruits and metals.

Political Importance

Wedged in between the great empires of China and Persia, Greece and India, Tartar and Arab, Safvi and Mughal and laterly of Russia and Britain; and holding the only passes that

lead to the rich plains of the Indus and the Ganges to the west, and to those of the Oxus and the Jaxartes to the north, the political importance of this country, through the ages, has been immense. This fact has assigned to its people the position of the keepers of the gates. All through history they have levied toll from trader and traveller and borne the brunt of the attack of each invader.

The Present Kingdom

Owing to the great natural defences and the love of freedom of the people, the country has never really lost her independent existence. However, it has been a changing unit, sometimes expanding into neighbouring countries under able leaders, at others contracting under pressure of vigorous empires, founded mostly by its own sons in adjoining lands. Ultimately in the eighteenth century Ahmad Shah Durrani laid the foundation of the modern kingdom of Afghanistan. His dominions which extended from the Oxus to the Arabian Sea and from Seistan to Rajputana suffered diminution after his death. When his descendants alienated the sympathies of their countrymen by their arrogance, the government passed into the hands of the present Muhammadzai dynasty, under whom, the country came into conflict with European powers. The impact with the west produced deep and lasting results.

To-day

During the last few years momentus changes have occurred in the status, constitution and

THE AFGHAN COAT OF ARMS.

It represents a mosque, containing a Mihrab (prayer niche) and Mimbar (pulpit) with a banner on each side and below the date 1348 which is the year of the Hijra era, in which the late King Nadir Shah was elected to rule over the country. The whole is surrounded by a wreath of ears of wheat in commemoration of the election of Emperor Ahmad Shah Durrani, the founder of modern Afghanistan, who was crowned with ears of wheat at Qandhar.

administration. A sound and constructive policy of gradual reform and progress has been initiated. Its aim is to preserve the religion, independence and national character, to conserve what is best in Afghan traditions and institutions, and to introduce the basic elements that lie at the root of modern civilization.

Afghanistan, whose unique destiny it has been to hold the keys of war in the past, now desires to pursue its course of educational, industrial and economic reconstruction and to develop its agricultural and mineral resources in peace.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF AFGHANISTAN

CHAPTER II.

POSITION AND EXTENT.

Position and Shape

Afghanistan, as the name implies, is the *Land of the Afghans*. It is an inland country lying in the middle of Asia, in the shape of an irregular quadrilateral, with a long narrow projection *Wakhan*, jutting out eastwards near its north-eastern corner. The country is situated wholly in the north temperate zone, between parallels 29° 30′ and 38° 35′ of north latitude and 60° 50′ and 74° 50′ of east longitude. The least distance from the sea is about 500 kilometres (300 m.)

Extent

The extreme length of Afghanistan, from Wakhan in the north-east to Koh Malik Siah in the south-west, is about 1500 kilometres (950 m.); while its extreme breadth, from Zulfikar on the Herat border to Torkham in the Khyber pass ; is nearly 1000 kilometres (600 m.). Even if the Wakhan salient is excluded, the greatest length from Darwaz to Koh Malik Siah is about 1350 kilometres (850 m.)

AFGHANISTAN

Area

The area of the country is estimated at 720,000 square kilometres (270,000 sq. m.); so it is roughly one and a half times as large as Germany and about as large as Japan. As most of it is covered with high mountains, the area of the comparatively level portions is much less, while that of the culturable parts is no more than a quarter of the whole.

Boundary

It is bounded on the west by Persia, on the north by the Soviet republics of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, on the east by Kashghar and the Indian native states of Chitral and Kashmir, and the independent tribal area of the North West Frontier Province of India, and on the south by Baluchistan. The northern, eastern, southern and a part of the western frontier is marked by boundary pillars and negotiations are in progress for the demarcation of the rest of the Perso-Afghan frontier.

Western Frontier

Commencing from Koh Malik Siah, where the frontiers of Persia and Baluchistan meet that of Afghanistan, the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan is undefined up to Hashtadan. Thence it goes in a curved line marked by pillars to meet the river Hari-rud at Toman Agha. From this point the Hari-rud itself forms the boundary, till it meets the Russian frontier at Zulfikar.

Northern Frontier

From Zulfikar, the boundary line turns sharply to the east to separate Russia from Afghanistan. It

goes almost parallel to and at a distance of about 60 kilometres (40 m.) to the north of the Paropamisus range, till it meets the Kushk river at Chihil Durkhtran, between the Russian railway terminus of Kushkinski and the Afghan frontier town of Qara Tappah. Here it turns north-east, crosses the Murghâb river near the Afghan fortress of Maruchak and there runs across the Chul hills and desert of Aleli Turkomans, parallel to the cultivated Afghan valleys of Chaharshambah and Andkhui, till it strikes the Oxus or *Amu Darya* at Kham-i-áb. From that point to its source in the Pamirs, the main channel of the Oxus itself forms the boundary. Beyond that to the snow-field of Sar-i-Kol on the frontier of Kashghar, it passes through a series of unsurmountable cliffs and ridges from 6,000 metres (20,000 ft.) to 7,500 metres (about 25,000 ft.) high.

Eastern Frontier

From Sar-i-Kol it turns westwards again along the main water-parting of the Hindukush and nearly parallel to itself at a distance of about 25 kilometres (15 m.) as far as Ishkishim. The main water-parting of the Hindukush continues to form the boundary between Afghanistan and India, until it reaches Nuristan near the Dorah pass 4,500 metres, (14,800 ft.). A long, straight, snow-clad spur stretching southwards, which separates the valley of Bashgol from that of Chitral, forms the eastern boundary of

Afghanistan till it nearly touches the Chitral river opposite the village of Arnawai, 75 kilometres (about 50 m.) south of Chitral. Here the Chitral and Bashgol streams join to form the Kunar river and the boundary crosses to the water-parting to the east of the river. It follows this watershed to a point nearly opposite the old town of Pashat in the Kunar valley, and then passes through the Mohmand country till it crosses the Kabul river near Palosi. Thence continuing due south, it reaches Tor Kham. From the neighbourhood of Tor Kham the boundary is carried to the Spinghar range overlooking the Afridi Tirah, and then, around the cultivated portions of the Kurram valley below the Peiwar Kotal, it crosses the Kaitu and passes to the upper reaches of the Tochi. Crossing these again, it is continued on the west of Waziristan, finally meeting the Gomal river at Dobandi, where the Kundar river joins it.

Southern Frontier

From Dobandi the Afghan boundary marches with that of Baluchistan in a south-westerly direction, mainly along the Kundar and Kadanai, to a point beyond the railway terminus of New Chaman west of the Khojak range, and then turns south to Shorawak and Nushki. From Nushki, it crosses the desert along the crest of a well-defined watershed for the most part of the way, and goes nearly west to meet the Persian frontier at Koh Malik Siah.

CHAPTER III.

RELIEF.

Plateau

A glance at the physical map of Afghanistan shows that it is a high plateau. There is a sudden drop towards the east and the north to the Indus and the Oxus respectively; but in the west and the south, it slopes more gradually into the deserts of Lut and Baluchistan.

Mountains

Running across it in a westerly direction for over 700 kilometres (450 m.), from the perpetually snow-covered mountains knot of Pamir, which rises to the height of 7,500 metres (about 25,000 ft.) in the extreme east, is the main watershed of the great folded mountain range of the Hindukush. It is in the shape of a big arc with its convex side facing south. Its height decreases as it approaches the western boundary. Beyond Kabul, it is known as Koh-i-Baba, and still further west as Koh-i-Sufaid; and its northern flank is called Tir Band-i-Turkistan. The main ridge of the Hindukush is about 6,000 metres (20,000 ft.) in height with over a hundred peaks rising to about 6,000 to 7,600 metres

Hindukush

(20,000 to 25,000 ft.). Perpetual snow, which covers the higher ridges and the heads of valleys, feeds innumerable mountain torrents and rivers. From Wakhan the mountains spread out fan-wise, each outer ridge being lower than its neighbour nearer the main water-parting. Towards the south, these ridges send out parallel spurs, which in the east terminate at the Kabul river, but to the west of Kabul extend almost to the southern boundaries of the country.

Sulaiman The eastern edge of the tableland is marked by the Loe Shilmán (Great Sulaiman) range of mountains, which runs south-west from the Pamir Hindukush almost to the coast of Baluchistan.

Spinghar A third range of mountains, the Spinghar lies to the south of the Kabul river and roughly parallel to it, and stretches from the Loe Shilmán to the central highlands of Koh-i-Baba.

Peaks The main divide of the Hindukush and many of its outlying offshoots rise above the snow line. The highest peak of the Hindukush is Tirich Mir 7,750 metres (25,426 ft.) in Chitral, just outside the political boundary of Afghanistan; next comes Shah Fauladi peak, 5,158 metres (16,870 ft.) high in Koh-i-Baba, while Sikaram in Spinghar towers to the height of 4,543 metres (15,600 ft.) above sea level.

Altitude The average height of the country is about 900 metres (over 3,000 ft.), while the central

highland valleys are over 2,000 metres (6,560 ft.) above sea level.

Plains and Slope

As compared with the mountains there is very little plain in the country. To the north of the great wall of the Hindukush range lie the plains of Badakhshán, Mazár-i-Sharíf and Maimanah, which slope northwards to the river Oxus.

In the north-west lie the basins of the Murghab and Hari-rud which also slope northwards towards the desert of Khawrizm.

To the west and the south-west, the Koh-i-Sufaid and its spurs merge into the plain of Seistan which slopes south-west towards the salt lakes and marshes of Hamun.

Registan desert

To the north of the Baluchistan boder lies a wide desert waste, which is more or less level. The rest of the country is very mountainous but interspersed with many valleys, some of which are very wide and contain hundreds of square kilometres of level land.

Passes of the Hindukush

The barrier of the great Hindukush range which divides the country into two unequal parts is crossed by lofty passes. The following are the most important :—

Baroghil Dorah

Baroghil 3,800 metres (12,500 ft.)

Dorah 4,500 metres (14,800 ft.)

They are the highest and lead from Badakhshan to Asmar and Chitral. A small amount of trade passes through them during

summer, between Afghanistan and India, but they are impassable during the remaining half of the year.

Khawak Anjuman Parandih

Khawak, *Anjuman* and *Parandih*.

These three are all well over 3,500 metres (11,500 ft.) and lead from the Panjsher valley to the Qatghan province. Parandih is the longest and the easiest, the Khawak however is the one most used. It is kept open throughout the year for animal transport, but is very dangerous to cross during early spring.

Shutal

Shutal opens upon Jabal-us-Siraj.

Salang

Salang opens upon Gulbahár and is the shortest of all.

Kaoshan

Kaoshan is the pass used by Alexandar the Great in his invasion of India. These two are over 3,300 metres (11,000 ft.).

Shibar

Shibar is the lowest, being only 3,200 metres (10,500 ft.) in height and opens into the Ghorband valley. An all weather motor road has been built through it to connect Kabul with the northern provinces.

Ak Robat

Ak Robat, crosses the Koh-Baba, at the height of 3,600 metres (11,800 ft.) and leads from the Bamian valley to the north. It lies on the old pilgrim route between China and India and until the completion of the new motor road across the Hindukush, was the high road between Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif, Balkh and the lands beyond.

Jou-kol

Jou-kol lies on the main road from Kabul to Herat. A new motor road is being built through it. At present it is only suitable for animal transport.

Passes of the Sulaiman

Towards India, the gorges of the tributaries of the Indus serve as passes across the Sulaiman Range. Only their western ends lie within the political boundary of Afghanistan. The Kabul defile is not used for carriage of goods.

Khyber

The *Khyber* defile is 40 miles long, from Dakka to Jamrud; and the motor road from Kabul to Peshawar, the chief artery of Indo-Afghan trade, passes through it.

Paiwar Kotal

Next to the south, comes *Paiwar Kotal*, which is blocked with snow during the winter. It leads to the Kurram pass and provides the shortest route between Kabul and British India ; a motor road through it is under construction.

Tochi

Further to the south, the *Tochi* valley leads from Ghazni to Bannu.

Gomal

Still more to the south is the Gomal pass, which leads from Ghazni to the bank of the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan. It is much used by Povindahs on their annual migration to their winter encampments on the Indus.

The last two, which are mentioned in the Vedas, are the most ancient ; but they are unsuitable for wheeled traffic or even for very large caravans.

Soil

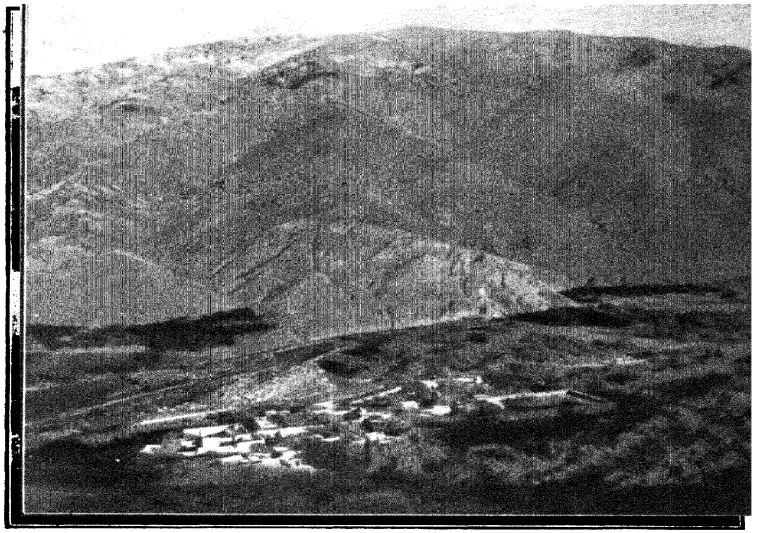
To the north of the Hindukush lies a wide loess plain. In the south and the west, at the foot of the mountains is a belt of fertile soil, which in the south and south-west merges into the salt desert of Seistan. Elsewhere in the mountain valleys, there are patches of rich soil, varying in width from a few square metres to scores of square kilometres. They yield an abundant harvest if irrigated, though dry farming is also practised in certain parts. The hillsides often have a thin layer of soil, which is covered with rich grass in spring.

Geology and Minerals.

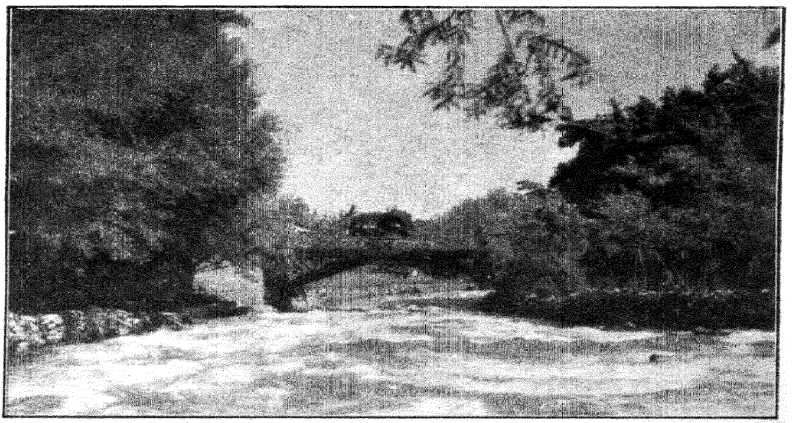
Geology

The country forms the north-eastern part of the great ancient plateau, stretching from the valley of the Tigris to that of the Indus; and from the Caspian Sea and the Central Asian depression to the shores of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. On the east and the south, it is clearly marked off from the rest by the wide desert depression, which occupies the middle of the plateau. On the north, it slopes from the frowning heights of the Hindukush range to the loess plain lying to the south of the Oxus; but on the east, the tumultuous mass of mountains, which starts from the Pamir knot runs on to meet the mountain system of Baluchistan.

About three quarters of the country is occupied by the tangled mass of young folded mountains, which in the east drop suddenly to the Indus valley, but merge gradually into the wind-swept central



VALLEY OF THE SALANG



IN SHUTAL VALLEY

depression of the plateau in the south-west. It appears to have formed the bed of the great ocean, that formerly covered the land from the Caspian to the Bay of Bengal, and suffered a great upheaval in this region during the tertiary period. There are undoubted evidences of ancient volcanic action about Kabul, in Hazarahjat and elsewhere. The rocks are mainly sandstones, limestones, and conglemorates, with dykes and cores of crystalline and metamorphic rocks here and there. The process of upheaval has not stopped ; and to this fact, the country owes its stupendous gorges and occasional tremors of earthquake.

Rocks

Crystalline rocks of the older formations that fringe the young folded mountains are highly meneralised. Gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, sulphur, salt, lapis-lazuli and gemstones have been extracted since the most ancient times. In addition to the above lodes of manganese, nickel, antimony, tin and zinc and other metalic ores have also been discovered. Outcrops of coal and seepages of oil and pitch occur on both sides of the Hindukush. Workable deposits of mineral, wool or asbestos, mica and graphite have been located. Among the precious and semi-precious stones, amythest, beryl, ruby, tourmoline, jade, quartz and serpentine are known to exist. Marbles, both white and coloured, prophery, granite and building stone, besides gypsum, fire-clay, natural cement,

Minerals

Metallic ores

Coal oil

Precious Stones

Stone

china-clay and soapstone occur in large quantities. Among useful chemicals, blue-stone, alum and nitre are extracted by crude methods. Mineral pigments which can be easily obtained are cinnabar, red ochre and yellow ochre.

Pigments

The opposite map gives some idea of the mineral wealth of the country.

CHAPTER IV.

RIVERS AND LAKES.

Rivers

The rivers of Afghanistan fall into three groups:—

1. The rivers that empty their waters in the Hamun Lake and the neighbouring marshes.
2. The rivers of the inland drainage system of Central Asia.
3. Tributaries of the Indus.

Hamun Inland Drainage System.

Helmund

The most important river of this system, the *Helmund*, which takes its rise in the central highlands near the source of Kabul, flows throughout its course within the country. It, with its tributaries the *Arghesan*, the *Tarnak* and the *Arghandab*, which flow south-west in nearly parallel valleys drains about 265,000 square kilometres (100,000 sq. m.) of land and is the 12th largest river in Asia. In its lower reaches, Helmund is even wider than the Kabul, and is crossed by a ferry on the Kandhar-Herat main road. It

finally empties itself in the Hamun-i-Seistan lake.

Farah-rud Khash-rud

Farah-rud, and *Khash-rud* are other streams of some magnitude, which take their rise in the south-western slopes of Koh-i-Sufaid and fall in the Hamun-i-Sawaran lake.

Central Asian Drainage System.

Hari-rud

The *Hari-rud* takes its rise in the central highlands and breaks out of the mountains south of Herat. After irrigating the fertile Herat valley, it finally loses itself in the sands of the Khawrizm desert. Along its valley passes the direct road from Kabul to Herat.

Murghab

The *Murghab* rises at the junction of the Tir Band-i-Turkistan and the Koh-i-Sufaid, flows north in a narrow course to the Russian frontier and after watering the Merv oasis its waters are absorbed in the Kara Kum desert. It is too deep and swift to be forded.

Oxus

The *Amu* is the most considerable river of Central Asia and is navigable by small river steamers in its lower reaches up to Patekesar. Its source lies in the perpetual snow fields of Sar-i-Kol in the Pamirs, where it is known as the *Panjah* and *Ak Su*. It flows west and forms the boundary between Afghanistan and Russian Central Asia to Kham-i-ab, where it turns north to flow across Uzbekistan into the Sea of Aral. It splits up into many channels, and receives many

Tributaries

tributaries from both sides. Those on the Afghan

side are *Panjah*, *Kokchah*, *Kunduz*, *Tashkurghan*, *Balkh* and *Maimanah*, which take their rise in the northern slope of the Hindukush range and break through the Tir Band-i-Turkistan. Their lofty head valleys join those of the tributaries of the Kabul and through them pass the lines of communication across the Hindukush. **Passes**

Tributaries of the Indus.

General remarks

The tremendous drop from the plateau of Afghanistan to the valley of the Indus has led to their cutting their way across the Sulaiman Range through deep defiles, which have from time immemorial served as passes for the peaceful trader as well as the armed invaders into India.

Kabul

The most important is the Kabul river system, which drains 93,000 square kilometres (35,000 sq. m.) of Afghan soil, enclosed by the Hindukush, Loe Shilman, Spinghar and Koh-i-Baba mountains. Kabul and its tributaries, *Logar*, *Ghorband*. *Shutal*, *Panjshir*, *Tagab*, *Kunar* and *Surkhab* are all snow-fed streams ; their valleys are the most fertile in the country and also furnish the chief routes, by which the trade between Central Asia and India has been conducted. The historic Khybar Pass is formed by the valleys of two insignificant tributaries of the Kabul river, the *Landa* and the *Khaiber*. Below *Daronta*, where it is crossed by a splendid suspension bridge, Kabul is a considerable river and is not fordable at any

Khyber

season. Rafts of timber are floated down it to India.

Minor Tributaries

The minor tributaries of Indus are the mountain streams of *Kurrum*, *Khost*, *Dawar*, *Gomal*, *Zhob* and *Bori*.

General nature

The rivers of Afghanistan are mostly tumultuous torrents rushing through deep gorges and narrow valleys, over rapids and waterfalls and amongst great boulders. Only the lower reaches of the Oxus and the Helmund are navigable by boats. They are snow-fed. As their waters are utilized for irrigation and lost by absorption and evaporation, so they dwindle away as they get further from their sources. They are all liable to sudden spates ; and do much damage to the terraced fields on their banks in the beginning of summer, when a sudden rise in temperature melts a great quantity of snow.

Water power

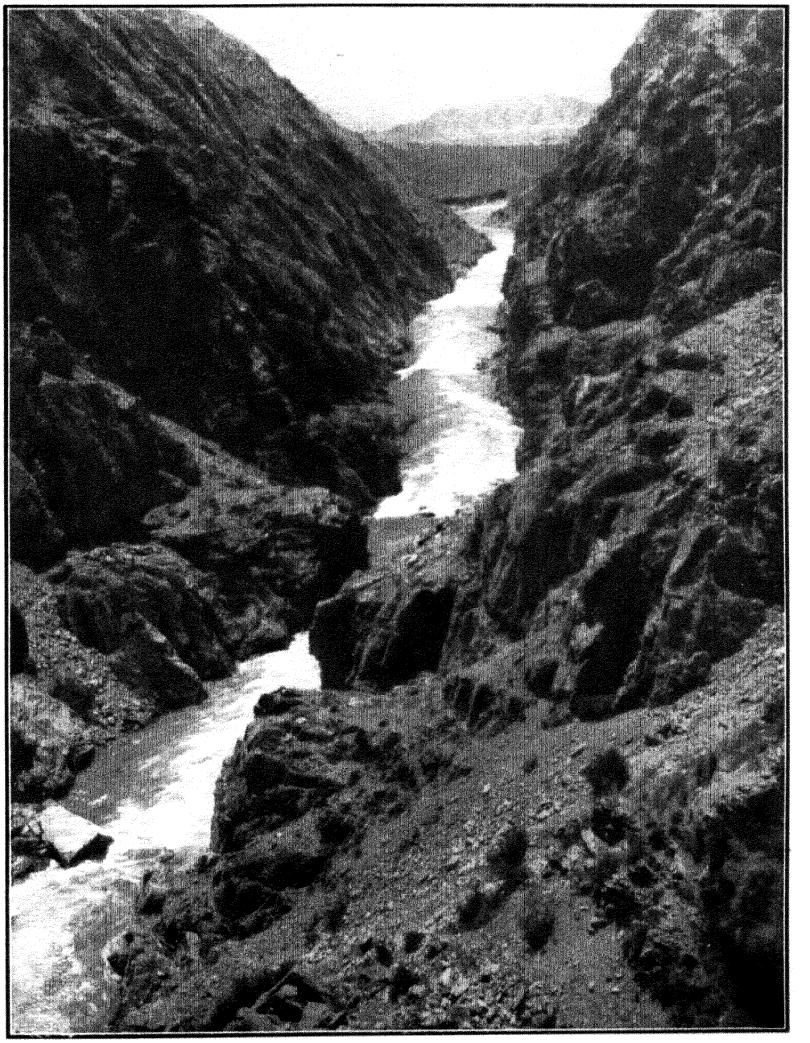
Though unsuitable for navigation, they possess great potentialities as sources of water power.

Water courses

Beside the perennial streams, there are innumerable water courses (*shela*), which are liable to be converted into raging torrents after a cloud burst or in early summer, but are mere trickles of water or absolutely dry at other times.

Bridges

With the exception of the Oxus, the Murghab, the Farah-Rud and the Helmund, the rivers are crossed by timber, masonry or steel bridges on the



M. A. Aziz

THE RIVER PANJSHER BREAKING OUT
OF THE MOUNTAINS NEAR GULBAHAR

more important routes. The bridging of the Helmund and the Farah Rud has been taken in hand.

Jala

The bigger streams are crossed by rafts of timber, or reeds or blown goat or buffalo skins. This latter is called *jala* and can always be seen on the bigger rivers. The swift currents of the Murghab, Oxus and Kabul are crossed by rope ferries as well. A hawser is stretched across the river and its two ends are securely anchored on the opposite banks. A flat bottomed boat having a pole fixed erect in its middle is used by the ferrymen. The pole running along the hawser keeps the boat from being carried away by the swift current as the ferrymen pull at the hawser and so propel the boat from one bank to the other.

Rope Ferry

Lakes.

The best known lakes are—

Kol-i-Shewah

Kol-i-Shewah is a sweet water lake in Badakhshan and has an area of about 330 square kilometres (200 sq. m.). Its water is derived from the glaciers of the Pamirs and is clear, cold, and blue. It is frozen for about three quarters of the year.

Ab-i-Istadah

Ab-i-Istadah, a sheet of brackish water, 70 kilometres (45 m.) in circumference, lies about 130 kilometres (80 m.) to the south of Ghazni and receives the waters of the Ghazni and Zurmat streams.

Hamun-i-Seistan

Hamun-i-Seistan is a salt lake in the extreme south-west of the country, which lies partly in Afghanistan and partly in Persia and receives the waters of the Helmund. It is 105 kilometres (66 m.) long and 48 kilometres (30 m.) broad, but at flood-time its breadth becomes twice as much. About once in every ten years abnormal floods make it overflow into Hamun-i-Zirrah and Hamun-i-Sawaran.

Hamun-i-Sawaran

Hamun-i-Sawaran is another shallow salt lake lying to the east of Hamun-i-Seistan and connected with it. The Khash-rud, the Farah-rud and the Harut empty themselves in it. Its minimum area is about 70 square kilometres (25 sq. m.).

Hamun-i-Zirrah

Hamun-i-Zirrah is the saltest lake in the world, its waters are even salter than those of the Dead Sea. It lies near the southern boundary and is about 176 square kilometres (66 sq. m.) in area, except in seasons of flood, when its waters join those of the neighbouring *Hamun-i-Sawaran* and Seistan lakes.

Smaller Lakes

In addition to these, there are many small lakes of ice-cold water ensconced in the high valleys of the Hindukush, some of which, like those of Pamir and Nijrab are situated about 3,000 metres (10,000 ft.) above sea level, and remain frozen for most of the year. Besides, there are numerous shallow sheets of water as those of *Núr*, *Nahúr*, *Kunduz*, *Baghlán*, *Ishkmish*, *Ghori* and *Talikán*.

RIVERS AND LAKES

Irrigation.

Perennial Canals

Because of the scanty rainfall, agriculture depends on careful irrigation. The water of every stream and spring is utilised; and the fields are carefully terraced to husband every ounce of it.

All along the hillside are carefully cut water-courses, that carry the precious life-giving water for miles to the distant fields. The prosperity, nay, the very life of the country depends upon these canals. The destruction of head works of the canals of the Helmund by Timur de-populated large tracts in Farah and Qandhar provinces.

Dams

Dams have been built, at convenient points in the course of mountain streams, to hold up the flood-waters with a view to utilise them in the dry season for irrigation.

Wells

In certain parts of the country, wells, worked by Persian wheels, are also used for irrigation. Their use depends upon the depth and nature of sub-soil water. Wells are universally employed to provide drinking water for both man and beast.

Sub-soil water

The depth of the sub-soil water at Kabul is 2 metres (6 ft.), at Qandhar 1½ metre (5 ft.) and at Herat 3 to 4 metres (10 to 13 ft.); but in Farah it is 20 metres (65 ft.) or more and in the *dashts* (steppes) of Maimanah, as much as 60 metres (200 ft.) or even more.

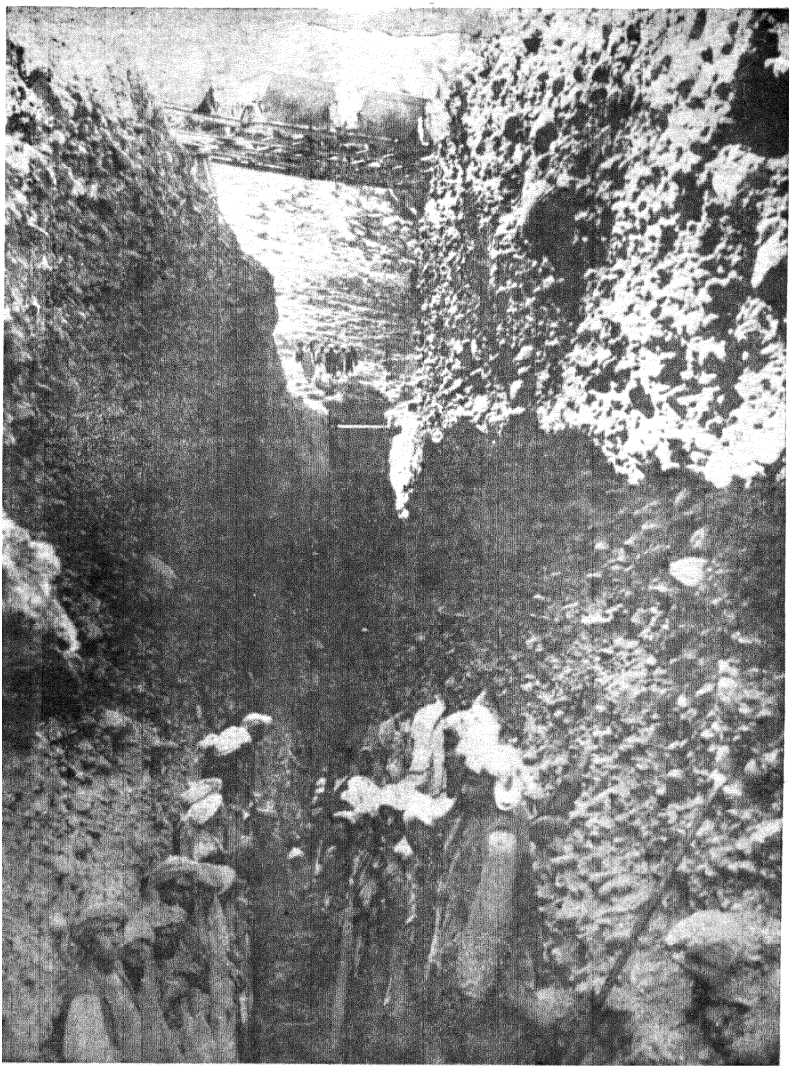
Karez

Karez or *qanat* is a subterranean water channel peculiar to the drier parts of Central

Asia. The rainfall on the hills is greater than in the plains lying at their foot; this runs into the valleys. On account of the rockey nature of the soil, when the water of the lesser streams reaches the plains, it sinks into the ground. Long underground channels are constructed, often for miles, to collect this water and bring it to the surface in the plain, where it is needed. Besides tapping the underground sources of water, they also prevent evaporation, which, in the case of open channels, is very great.

Abdan

In the drier parts of the country, water is stored in deep masonry tanks, built in natural depressions and often fed by underground springs. They are seldom used for irrigation, but serve to water the herds and flocks when all other sources of water fail.



AN IRRIGATION DAM
UNDER CONSTRUCTION

A BRIDGE NEAR JALALABAD.

CHAPTER V.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS.

Its situation in the middle of Asia, the latitude and altitude, the position, direction and height of the chief mountain ranges are the main factors that determine the climate of Afghanistan. Naturally the climate varies widely in different parts of the country, and ranges from an alpine one in the north-east to that of a hot desert in the south-west. The general characteristics are the great variation of temperature between winter and summer, day and night, and sun and shadow, combined with a low average temperature; a scanty winter precipitation and strong dry winds. **Climate**

In summer, the temperature rises as high as 60°C. (140°F.) in the south-west in the sun; and falls as low as −25°C. (−13°F.) in the central highlands and the north-east in winter. The daily range of temperature is often as much as 16°C. or 29°F. This causes a strong wind to blow with great regularity and Farah is famous for its 120 **Temperatur** **Winds**

days' wind, that sometimes attains the velocity of 200 kilometres (125 m.) per hour.

Rainfall Rainfall or snowfall is scanty, being nowhere more than 390 mm. (15 inches). It is greatest in the river valleys of the east and steadily decreases as one proceeds towards the south-west, where it is no more than 60 mm. or 2½ inches a year. The average annual rainfall is about 180 mm. or 7 inches. Except in the hotter tracts to the south-west and the east, most of it generally falls in the form of snow between December and April. During spring and early summer, cloudbursts, thunderstorms and hailstorms occur on the mountains, and produce sudden floods which cause great havoc in the valleys.

Seasons There are four well-marked seasons, *Bahár* (spring), *Tamúz* (summer), *Tir máh* (autumn) and *Zamistán* (winter).

Summer In the higher parts of the country, the altitude tempers the heat of summer and the mountain spurs serve as wind-breaks, while the cooling streams, the grateful shade of trees and the proximity of snow-clad mountains make the summer climate delightful.

Winter The winters are severe, except in the south, south-west and Jalalabad, where snow seldom **Spring** falls and never lies. Spring and autumn months are **Autumn** the best. The latter has the additional advantage of being dry.

Kabul The temperature and rainfall record of the

capital gives a good general idea of the climate of Afghanistan, excluding the lands surrounding the Zirrah depression and the alpine tracts.

Kabul Temperature

SUMMER MONTHS.

Months.	*Hamal* Mar-Apr.	*Thaur* Apr-May	*Jauza* May-June	*Saratan* June-July	*Asad* July-Aug	*Sumbulah* Aug-Sept
Centigrade	15	20	22·5	25 *Hottest*	24·5	20·5
Fahrenheit	59	68	73	77	76	69

WINTER MONTHS.

Months.	*Mizan* Sept-Oct.	*Aqrab* Oct-Nov	*Qaus* Nov-Dec	*Jadi* Dec-Jan	*Dalv* Jan-Feb	*Hut* Feb-Mar
Centigrade	14·5	10·5	4·5	0·5 *Coldest*	2·0	6·5
Fahrenheit	58	51	40	31	36	47

Kabul Rainfall

SUMMER MONTHS.

Months.	*Hamal* Mar-Apr	*Thaur* Apr-May	*Jauza* May-Jun	*Saratan* Jun-July	*Asad* July-Aug	*Sumbulah* Aug-Sept
Millimetres	56	15	6	6	5	... *Driest*
Inches	2·2	0·6	0·2	0·2	0·2	...

WINTER MONTHS.

Months.	*Mizan* Sept-Oct	*Aqrab* Oct-Nov	*Qaus* Nov-Dec	*Jadi* Dec-Jan	*Dalv* Jan-Feb	*Hut* Feb-Mar
Millimetres	3	26	6	26	21	120 *Wettest*
Inches.	0·1	1	0·2	1	0·8	4·1

The constant flow of air and the general dryness of the country make it exceptionally healthy.

Natural regions.

According to surface and climate the country falls into seven natural regions.

Bactria

1. *Bactria*, is that part of the great Central Asian steppes, which extend from the base of the Hindukush to the northern boundary. It comprises the lands watered by the Hari-rud, the Murghab and tributaries of the Oxus. This area can be irrigated and developed, but is thinly populated.

Hindukush

2. The *Hindukush*, is an inaccessable mass of lofty mountains running throughout the length of the country. It is snow-clad, barren and uninhabited. However, the lofty valleys and slopes provide a certain amount of pasture in summer.

Badakhshan Nuristan

3*a*. *Badakhshan* and 3*b*. *Nuristan* lie on the north-eastern and south-eastern flanks of the Hindukush respectively. They are isolated but beautiful regions, consisting mainly of forested mountains, lovely glens and rich pastures.

3*c*. *Spinghar*. This too is similar to the above.

Kabul

4. *Kabul* comprises a series of plains which lie around the capital, at a height of 1,000 to 2,000 metres (3,300 to 6,500 ft.), between the Hindukush and the Spinghar ranges and are watered by the River Kabul and its tributaries.

They form the richest and the most densely populated part of the country.

Central Highlands

5. *Central highlands*, this region consists of the mountainous country lying between the Koh-i-Baba, Spinghar, Sulaiman range and the southern desert. It comprises the basins of the Helmund and the minor tributaries of the Indus. It is fairly well watered and is capable of supporting a much larger population then exists at present.

Laghmanat

6. *Laghmanat* consists of those series of plains, that lie below 1,000 metres and are watered by Kabul and its tributaries. Here the products of warmer tracts, like sugarcane, citrus fruit and dates can be grown. It is also very densely populated and is capable of still further development.

Registan and Seistan,

7. *Registan and Seistan*, this desert region lies to the south and the west and covers nearly a quarter of the country. It is a torrid sandy waste in which the valleys of lower Helmund, Khash-rud and Farah-rud and the lake-lands are narrow strips of cultivation. It is also capable of improvement if irrigated.

Products.

The climate combined with the other factors of geographical environment, has made the country the home of a healthy, hardy race of men, valuable breeds of camels, pack animals, horses and sheep, and of fruit trees and vegetable drugs.

Natural Vegetation

The almond, the deodar, the hazel, the

Judas-tree, the juniper, the larch, the Norway spruce, the pistachio, the cluster pine, the edible pine, the turpentine pine, the walnut, the wild peach, the wild vine and the yew grow wild in the more moist upper slopes of the Hindukush and Spinghar.

Lower down flourish alder, ash, arbor vitæ, juniper, ***khinjak***, dwarf laburnum, dwarf oak, and tragacanth plants. In their shade are to be found many varieties of current, gooseberry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, jasmine, rose and rhodondrons.

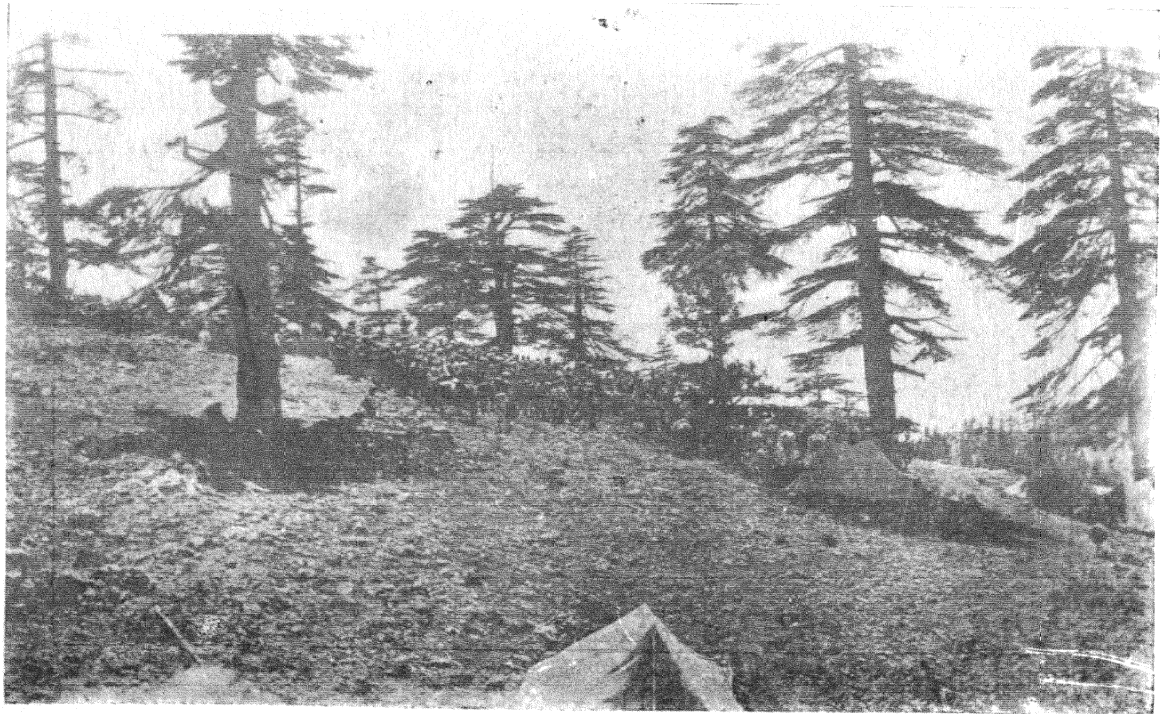
On the higher ranges ferns and mosses, and violets grow in sheltered nooks.

On the low foothills and the plateau, acacias, acanthus, barberry, bignonia, mimosa, ***sinjid***, ***sissu***, verbena, wild olive, wild palm, wild privet, wild pomegranate, and wild rose grow in profusion.

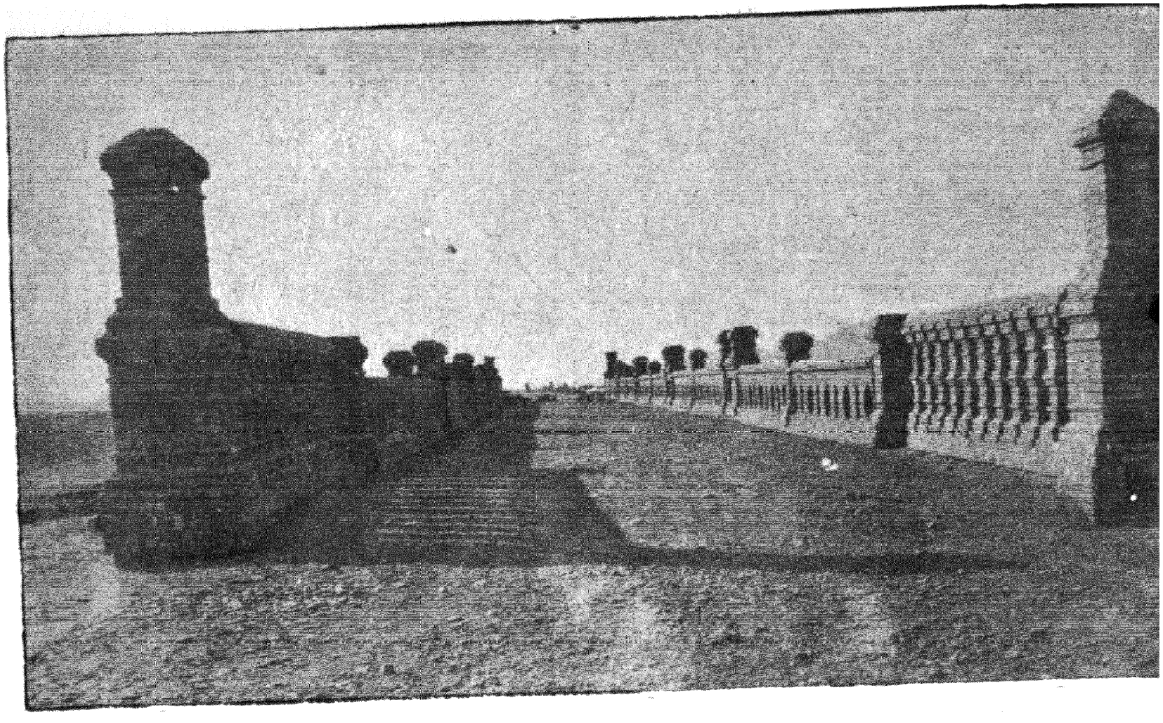
The dry hills are covered with herbs, and thorny and spiny plants, like camel thorn, milk vitch, madar, rhubarb, rue and wormwood. Reeds and rushes grow in the marshes and on the banks of perennial streams.

Forests

Both sides of the Spinghar and the north-eastern part of the Hindukush range, besides the northern face of Sufaid Koh are forested. In Badakhshan and Herat provinces, pistachio trees and other wild fruit trees like walnut and almond predominate; while on the southern slopes coniferous forests yield valuable timber. The Spinghar forests are



A FOREST GLADE IN SAMT-I-JUNUBI PROVINCE



A BRIDGE ON THE QANDHAR-HERAT ROAD

similiar to those on the southern slope of the Hindukush.

Forest Products

The important forest and uncultivated products are timber, firewood, resin, asafœtida pistachio-nuts, *buzghunj*, pine-nuts, rhubarb, *sinjid*, mushrooms, manna and medicinal herbs.

Cultivated trees

Ash, mulberry, plane, poplar and willow trees are cultivated for the sake of their wood and shade; the leaves of mulberry are required for silk-worm rearing, and its fruits both fresh and dried is also eaten.

Fruit Trees

Fruit trees especially grapes and stone-fruits are cultivated in the carefully tended gardens. Melons and water-melons of excellent quality are grown.

Farm Crops

The chief farm crops are wheat, barley, rice, *jowar*, *arzan*, pulses, clover, lucern, vegetables, sesame, rape-seed, cotton, tobacco, poppy, turmeric and madder.

Flowers

The people are passionately fond of flowers and every house, garden, field and wayside tea-house has its own flower patch gay with blooms of the seasons.

Animals

Zoologically too, Afghanistan is a borderland. There the Eurasian, Indo-Malayan and Ethiopean regions meet, though the animals of the Eurasian region predominate.

Wild Animals

The more important wild animals are the monkey, the tiger, the leopard, the panther,

the kara-kul, the onyx, the wild cat, the jungle cat, the wolf, the jackal, the wild dog, the fox, the hyena, the stoat, the marten, the black and yellow bears, the ibex, the ***markhor***, wild sheep, the gazelle, the Persian gazelle, the ***barasingha***, the wild ass, the wild hog, the hedgehog, bats, the shrew, the mole, hares, jerboas, squirrels, the pica, the gerbit, rats, the otter, snakes, tortoises, crabs, frogs, the chameleon, lizards and numerous birds. The larger rivers abound with sturgeon, carp and eels.

Insects

Among insects the cantharides fly and the locust are terrible pests. Moths and butterflies of gorgeous hues are found in great profusion. However because of the strong wind, most parts of the country are singularly free from harmful insects.

Domestic Animals

The chief domestic animals are camels, both dromedary and Bactrian (two humped), horses, sheep, particularly the fat tailed and *qara-quli* breeds, goats, cows, horses, yaks, cats and dogs of all kinds and breeds. Poultry fowls, geese, ducks, pigeons quails, pheasants and song-birds are bred.

Bees and silk-worms are also kept.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PEOPLE.

Race

The people of Afghanistan are mainly of the original Indo-European stock, which has absorbed various other racial elements. In the central highlands live Hazarahs, who are pure Mongols and in the northern provinces are to be found Turkish and Arab colonists, who still speak their own tongues besides Persia or Pushtu. But the preponderating majority of the people belong to the Aryan race. All of them, whether Aryan, Semitic or Turanian; Sunni, Shia or Hindu, are equally proud of their Afghan nationality and have ever presented a united front to external foes.

Character

They are a fine, healthy, manly race of hardy, clean-living, abstemious mountaineers. The unending struggle with the forces of nature, the position, climate and nature of the country, the pastrol life and the historical influences have all tended to develop remarkable qualities of resistance endurance and self-confidence. They are born soldiers and in battle display a dash

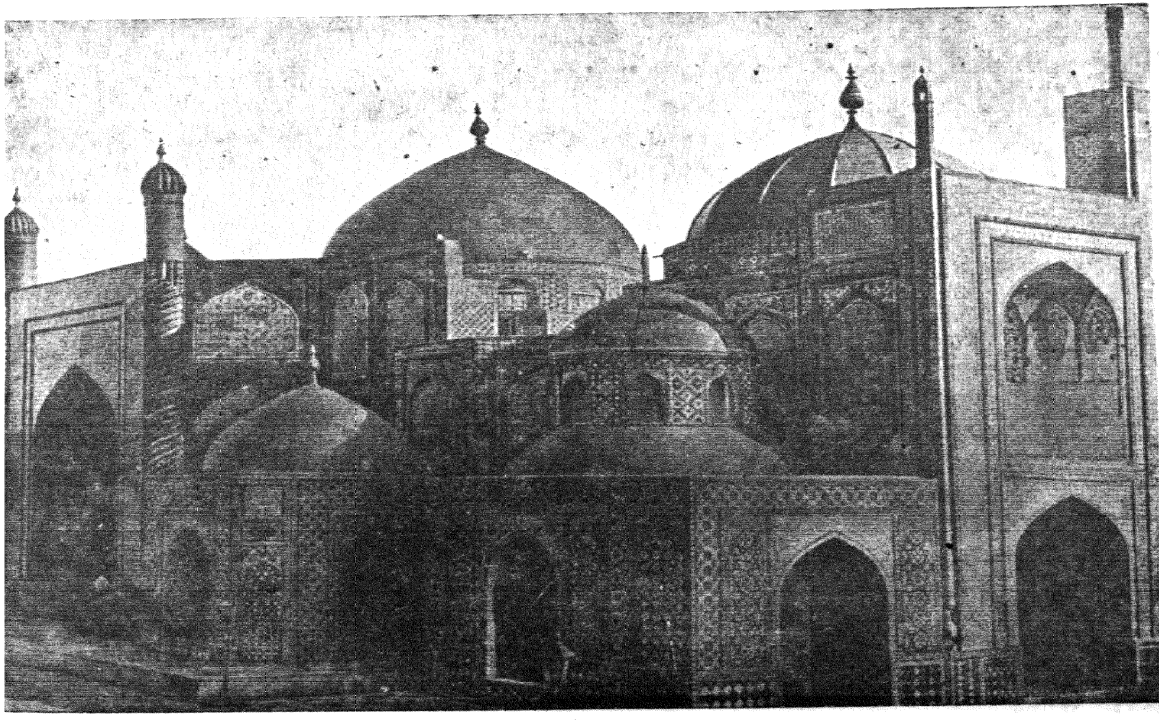
and courage and an utter contempt for death, that has become proverbial in the East. They are true to their own customs and ideals, and extremely proud of their birth and independence. With this they combine the habit of ready obedience to those, whom they elect to place in authority over themselves, coupled with an intolerance of domineering. They may be led but never driven.

Long contact with the stranger only as a foe has made them suspicious and cautious; but once they get to know one, they make good friends. A host will suffer the extinction of his family rather than allow harm to come to even a chance guest. Their natural love of beauty and fondness for manly sports makes them delightful companions. In business, they are true to their undertakings, but know how to drive a good bargain. They possess keen powers of observation, are quick to learn and often display remarkably retentive memory. They make apt pupils and clever artificers. They are among the best gardners and irrigators in the world.

Religion The religion of Afghanistan is Islam, a few Hindus, Sikhs, and Jews are found scattered all over the country but their numbers are insignificant. The Afghans are very strict in the observances of their religion, which enters into every phase of individual, national and public life.

Population The population is estimated to be twelve million

KHIRQAH SHARIF, QANDHAR



THE SHRINE AT MAZAR-I-SHARIF

(12,000,000), out of which number about sixty per cent are *Pushtuns* or *Pukhtuns*. The rest of the population is made up of Tajiks, Hazarahs, Uzbeks, Turkomans, Nuristanis etc. The chief languages spoken are *Pushtu* and Persian, while minor languages are *Turki*, *Baluchi*, *Nuristani*, *Urmari*, *Hindiki*, *Pashshai*, *Badakhshi*, *Zebaki* etc.

Languages

The chief towns and their populations are—

Towns

Aibak	10,000	Jurm	8,000
Andkhuí	40,000	Kabul	1,20,000
Aqchah	10,000	Khánábád	30,000
Balkh	10,000	Khost	15,000
Cháríkár	10,000	Maimanah	30,000
Faizábád	20,000	Mazàr-i-Sharíf	70,000
Faráh	8,000	Qandhár	80,000
Gardez	10,000	Rustáq	10,000
Ghazní	15,000	Sar-i-pul	15,000
Girishk	8,000	Shibarghán	10,000
Herát	1,00,000	Taliqán	10,000
Istálif	8,000	Tashkurghán	25,000
Jalálábád	15,000	Urgún	10,000

Occupations

The majority of the inhabitants lead a rural life and are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Horse breeding is also an important occupation in the north.

Industries

Rearing of silk-worms is carried on in Herat, Kabul, Qandhár and Laghman. The manufacture of silks, felts, *postins*, woollen cloth,

Crafts

cotton and silk *lungis*, and rosaries supports numerous families, while rugs and carpets are important home industries.

Kochis

Some are semi-nomads, (*kochi*), who play an important part in the life of the country, as they serve as carriers and distributors of goods. They pass the summer in the highlands and winter in the warmer parts of the country or on the banks of Indus.

Seasonal Habitations

Like similar countries in the West, *e.g.*, Switzerland and Tyrol, most villagers have three habitations, a village one surrounded by irrigated gardens and fields in the bottom of the valley, tent like structures in the higher pastures and fields and stone shelters in the highest summer pastures, close to the snow-clad tops of the mountain ridges.

OUTLINE
OF
AFGHAN HISTORY

CHAPTER VII.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Bactria and Zoroaster

Arts and civilisation were developed early in the regions now known as Seistan and Northern Afghanistan. Next to nothing is known about the southern centre; however, in the north, Balkh, whose ancient name was Bakhdi, is known to have been the capital of an important Aryan kingdom at the dawn of history. Here, before Vishtasapa, the Bactrian king, Zoroaster, the founder of Mazdianism preached his religion. Balkh became the Zoroastrian holy of holies, from where the influence of Mazdianism spread far and wide and became the state religion of ancient Persia.

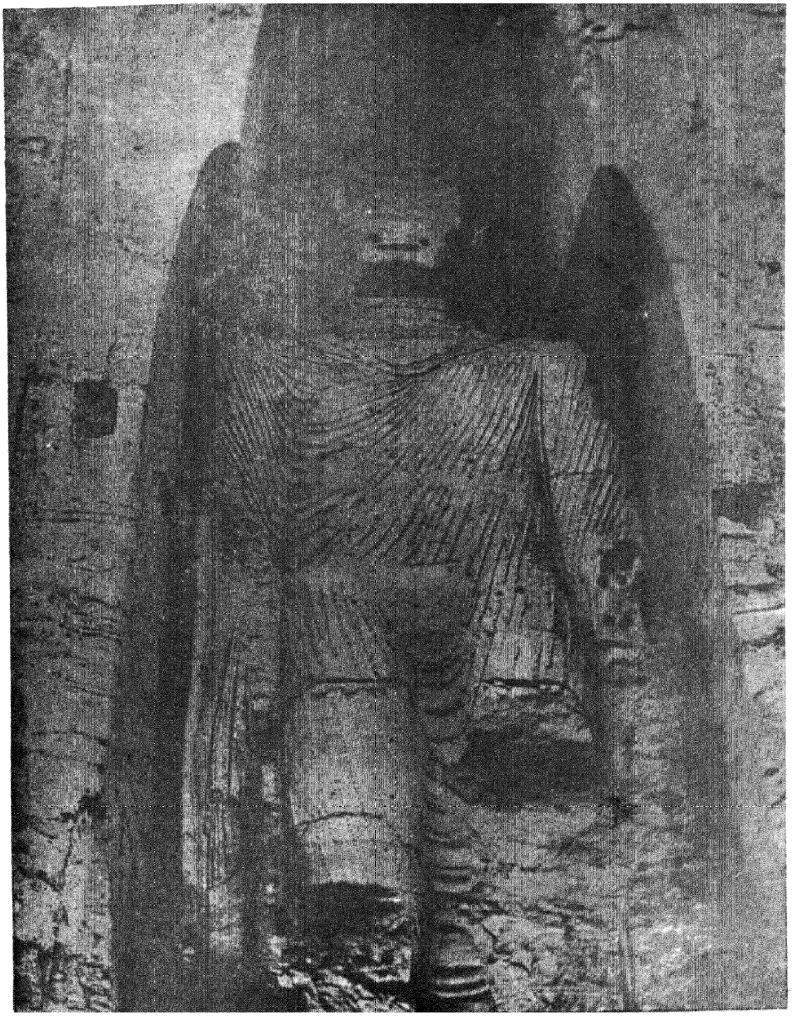
Darius and Alexander

About 500 B. C. the country was included in the Achæminian Empire by Darius I, who extended Persian dominions to the Indus. Large numbers of Greeks, who were subjects of the Achæminian kings, were settled in all parts of the empire. Bactria, with its rich opportunities for trade had attracted a strong colony of the adventurous Ionians. Two centuries later came

the Greek invasion of the East. Alexander the Great, started from Greece in 334 B. C. and conquered Persia, defeating Darius III at Granicus in 334 B. C., at Issa in the following year and at Arbela in 331 B. C. Then, subjugating the tribes along his flanks he marched his legions along the Hari-rud to Herat and through Farah to Qandhar and Ghazni. After wintering at Ghazni the Greeks crossed the Hindukush by Bamian and Khawak pass to subjugate Balkh and the trans-Oxus regions. In 327 B. C. Alexander re-crossed the Hindukush probably by the Kaoshan pass to lead his huge army of 130,000 along the River Kabul to India.

Alexander's Successors

After the conqueror's death his huge empire was partitioned among his generals, who started to fight for the lion's share. Ultimately Seleucus succeeded in establishing his over-lordship from the Euphrates to the Oxus and the Indus. Later he ceded the provinces south of the Hindukush to Chandragupta Maurya. Even in the north of the Hindukush the successors of Seleucus could not maintain their power for long. About 246 B. C. Diodotus, the Greek governor of Bactria founded an independent kingdom. His successors conciliated the native element and began to extend their power southward beyond the Hindukush. About 200 B. C. they had conquered the greater part of the Panjab.



THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF BUDDHA AT BAMIAN

Buddhism

During this period, especially under Asoka Maurya, the grandson of Chandragupta, the influence of Buddhism began to spread in the country, which ultimately became a great centre of the rising faith. Buddhist literature has preserved the name of Menander, Greek king of Kabul, who invaded India about 155 B. C., as having been a serious seeker after truth.

Downfall of the Greeks

Nearly fifteen years later Greek rule began to decline in Bactria before Great Yue-chi invaders, who had found their Huna reighbours too strong for them and were turning their attention towards the south after ousting the Sakas from their path. Driven from their home in Central Asia the Sakas migrated into Kashmir about the end of the 2nd century before Christ. They followed the course of the Indus and spread out north-east and south-west into Seistan and western and central India. The Greek princes were overthrown and driven into the mountains of Afghanistan and the Siwalik. In Afghanistan the Yue-chi continued to extend their dominions and about 40 A. D. their chief Kujula Kadphises succeeded or replaced Hermaios, the last Greek king of Kabul. Thus the first century B. C. saw the complete decline of the power of the Greeks.

Cultural and Artistic Influence

It is difficult to estimate the influence of Greek rule in the East, but it is certain that a very remarkable fusion took place between the

East and the West. Arts and crafts reached a very high level in the rich kingdoms of Bactria and Kabul. Bactrian coins reveal a perfection of design and craftsmanship and portraiture in high relief which did not entirely vanish from the coinage of the subsequent dynasties. Seals, intaglio gems and ornaments of rare beauty have been dug up in various parts of the country. The fine metal work of later day Afghanistan and the simple dignity of Afghan pottery surely owes something to this golden epoch which provided the earliest germs of the sumptuous development in Buddhist hands in the form of Gandhara Art.

Yue-chi ascendency

At the beginning of the Christian era the Yue-chi were in ascendency in Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries. In the west, they measured swords with the Parthians and in the east, under Wema Kadphises, they overthrew both the Greeks and the Sakas and conquered Northern India. His successors adopted Buddhism, but, they hardly seem to have subscribed to its pacifist tendencies. Under Kanishka the Kushan, the empire extended from Central Asia to Kashmir and the Ganges. Apparently of a deeply religious turn of mind, Kanishka built and richly endowed monasteries and stupas all over his empire. He also convened the second great Buddhist council which established the Mahayana or northern system of Buddhism, now prevalent in modified form in China, Tibet and Japan.

Kanishka

Decadence of Kushans

In the third and fourth centuries the Kushans began to yield before the rising power of the Sassanians in their west and the Guptas in India. In the next century the Ephthalites, a branch of their old enemies the Hunas, invaded Afghanistan, took Kabul about 500 A. D. and established themselves in the Panjab. But their rule did not last long and soon the Kushan chiefs re-asserted their independence.

Hiouen Tsang

Hiouen Tsang, who travelled in the country during this period in 630 A. D. and visited Balkh, Bamian and Gandhara, describes with great satisfaction the wealth and splendour of its monastries, the innumerable stupas which dotted the land and the collossal rock-cut statues of Bamian. Many of the monastries, stupas and caves of the Kushan era exist in a fair state of preservation all over the country. The valleys of the Kabul, Kohdaman, Bamian and Nijrab are especially rich in these remains.

Kushan Remains

Gandhara Art

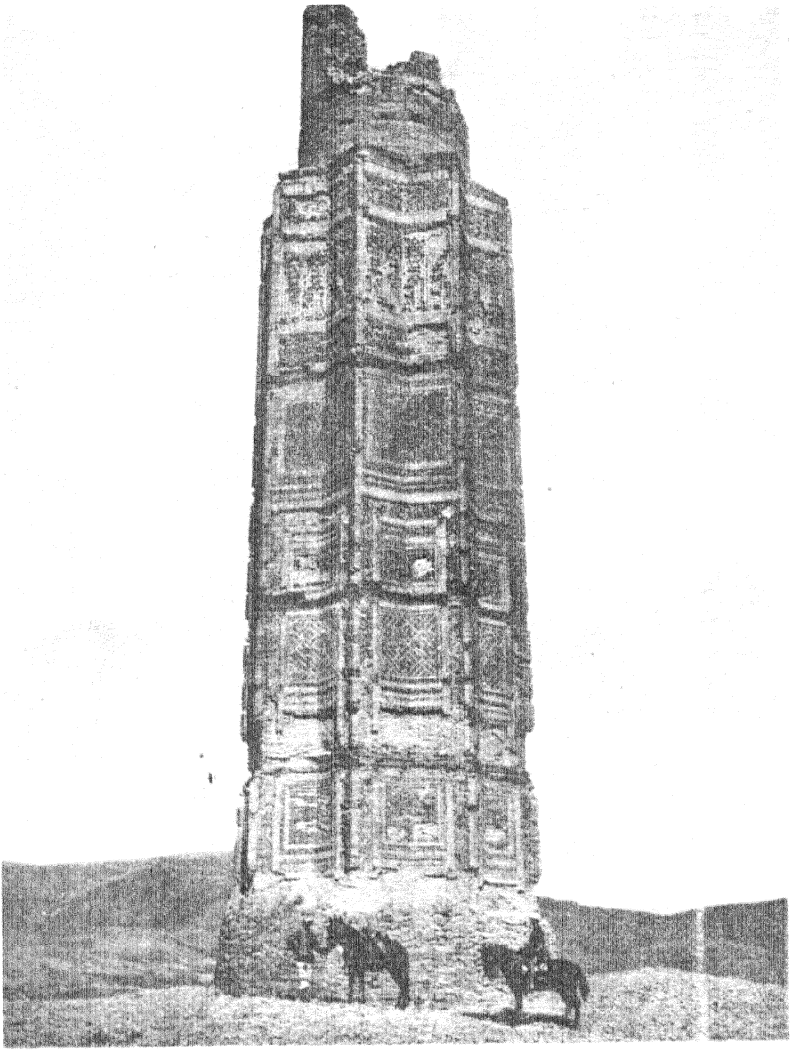
After the downfall of the Greek kingdoms their artists and craftsmen applied themselves increasingly to local and religious subjects. Inspired by Buddhism Græco-Buddhist art was developed to its greatest height, the finest work of the school being produced in Gandhara or the lower Kabul valley. The wonderful specimens now collected at Kabul and elsewhere supply a wealth of information about contemporary life.

The close similarity of the genre studies with modern types and the peculiar details of dress, paraphernalia and architectural ornament carved in stone, establish the existence of a strong spirit of continuity in national life which was not destroyed inspite of wars beyond number and eruptions of savage nomads from Central Asia.

Sassanians and Arabs

In the 6th century Afghanistan was partitioned among several Kushan and Ephthalite dynasties, whose weakness gave Naushirwan the opportunity to annex Seistan, Herat and Balkh to the Sassanian Empire. But Persian rule did not last long for the fall of the Sassanians in the battle of Nahawand at the hands of the victorious Arabs announced to the entire world the rise a new power.

CHAKARI MINAR, NEAR KABUL
ONE OF THE BUDDHIST REMAINS



SULTAN MAHMUD'S MINARET, GHAZNI

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLIER MUSLIM EMPIRES

The coming of Islam

From 640 onwards the Arab governors were continuously extending their dominion in Herat, Zamindawar and Bactria. But the heart of the country was defended with typical Afghan bravery and the Arabs could not permanently occupy Kabul for over two centuries. Islam, however, made other conquests besides conquests of the sword. The simple monotheism of the Holy Religion went straight to the hearts of the people, who joined the Faith in large numbers and engaged themselves actively in propagating the Divine Message.

Brahmin Shahis

About 871, about the same time as the Arabs finally occupied Kabul, the Kushan kings who had been Buddhists, were replaced by their Brahmin ministers, who established a powerful kingdom with its capital on the Attock.

National Revival

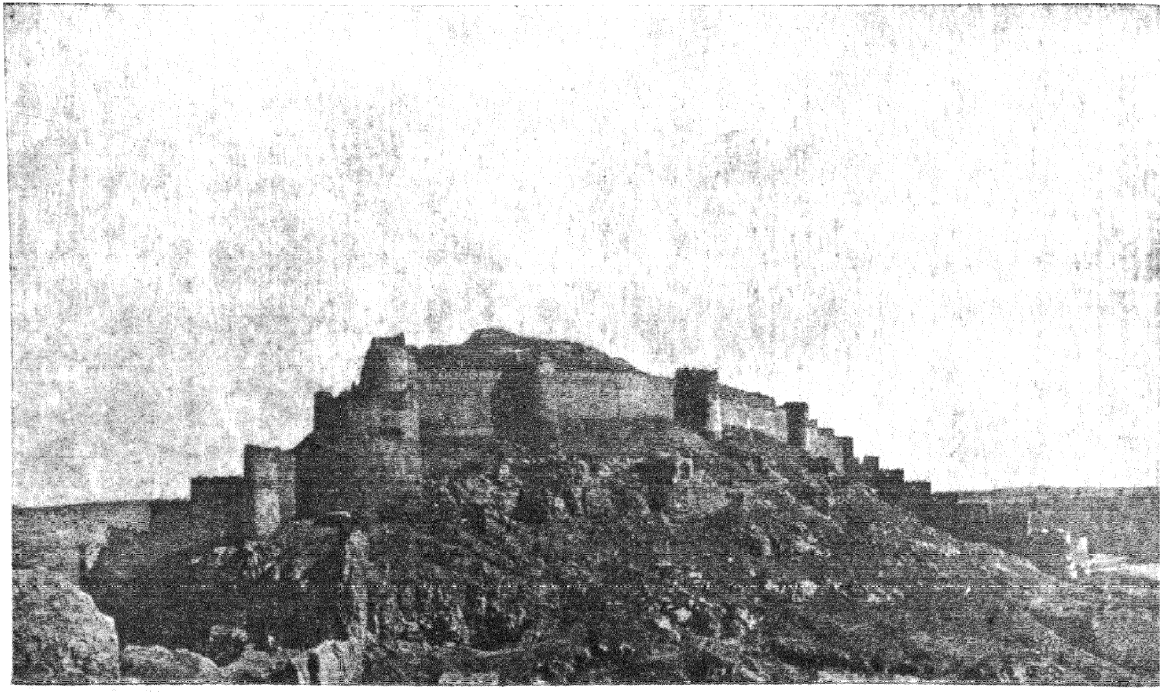
In the meanwhile the power of the Caliphate had waned and the Tahiride governors were practically independent kings of their dominions. The indigenous element rose against them and

the power passed to the Saffarides, who in their turn had to make way for the Samanides.

Ghaznevides

About 961 an adventurer Alptegín subdued Zabulistan, the country around Gazni, and built a powerful kingdom under the nominal suzerainty of the Samanides. One of his successors Subuktegín augmented his territories by taking Zamindawar and Ghor and measuring strength with the Brahman Shahis of the Attock. As the Samanides declined in power, the Ghaznevides gradually replaced them. Mahmúd, the son of Subuktegín who reigned from 997 to 1030, was certainly one of the greatest of the kings who have ruled in Afghanistan. The brilliance of his conquests has thrown into the shade his impartiality and justice, his patronage of arts and letters, which made Ghazni one of the most celebrated of the Muslim capitals, and the peace and security which he established in dominions far wider than those of the Romans. He succeeded in imposing his rule completely over the mountain kingdoms and proceeded to build up an empire extending from the Caucasus and Iraq to beyond the Oxus and the Panjab. Though he was constantly at war with the Hindu kings beyond his boundaries, his own Hindu subjects were so well treated, that they enrolled in his armies in large numbers. His capital became one of the noblest cities of the East and his court the resort of the most celebrated men of letters.

Mahmud



BALA HISSAR, KABUL

Seljuks

His successors had to contend with the powerful Seljúks. After a century their power began to decline rapidly in consequence of the inroads of Sanjar, the great Seljuk conqueror, and the Ghori revival in Afghanistan. Like the Greeks and the Ephthalites they fell back on their Indian dominions, where Ghaznevide rule was finally extinguished by the Ghoris in 1187—8.

Ghoris

The Ghoris, who under the brothers Shahabuddin and Alauddin, now regained royal power after having been reduced to vassalage for nearly two hundred years, were Afghans of the Afghans and everything pointed to the establishment of another powerful dynasty. The hand of death, however, removed their ablest leaders and Afghanistan along with the Ghori possessions in India, passed into the hands of their slaves. At Delhi, Qutb-ud-Din Aibak laid the foundation of the first Muslim empire of India; and under Aibak and his successors Afghan generals carried their arms to the Bay of Bengal in the east and Cape Comorin in the south.

Chengiz Khan

The thirteenth century opened with portents of trouble and world convulsions. Temuchin, better known as Chengiz Khan had made himself commander-in-chief of the Mongol tribes in 1204. Under his ruthless but perfect generalship, they commenced an amazing career of conquests, which brought to their feet all the nations of the world

from China to Europe.

Mongol Conquests

Sultan Ala-ud-Din Mohammad Khawrizm Shah faced the Mongols with a huge army of 400,000 horse, but the Mongol tide proved irresistible. After his death his son Julal-ud-Din established himself in Ghazni; and though he succeeded in annihilating 30,000 of his enemies in the Hindukush, he was forced back, and contesting every step had to take refuge beyond the Indus, where, for the time, they did not follow him. In 1222 Afghanistan was in the hands of the Mongols. The gallant resistance made by the Afghans brought a dreadful retribution. The prosperous cities of Badakhshan, Balkh, Herat, Bamian Ghazni and Farah were razed to the ground. Hundreds of thousands of people, men, women and children alike were put to the sword; everything of value was destroyed and the whole country side laid waste. It has never properly recovered from the shock. The unconscious heart of the world must have sighed with relief when Chengiz passed away in 1227.

The indigenous chiefs again ventured to assert themselves and formed autonomous principalities under the suzerainty of Mongol princes.

Timur

Over a century and a half later another conqueror, Timur, the Lame, rose from among the people of Chengiz and the horrors of the first invasion were repeated on a minor scale.

A SPECIMEN OF THE CALLIGRAPHY OF SULTAN MUHAMMAD KHANDAN OF HERAT

SPECIMEN OF THE CALLIGRAPHY OF MIR ABDURRAHMAN OF HERAT

Timur's Successors

The Timurides established direct control over their dominions, and the result was a long period of good government. The country enjoyed peace and prosperity for about a century from the accession in 1409, of Shahrukh at Herat, which rapidly regained her old prosperity and trade. Like Mahmud of Ghazni, the king enriched his capital with many fine buildings. Though a powerful emperor, he was disposed towards peace and extended his lavish patronage to arts, letters and philosophy. The seed sown under Shahrukh's enlightened administration bore fruit under his successors and the manufacture of rich carpets, and stone carving, book binding, calligraphy and the illumination of manuscripts and a delicate style of building ornamented with glowing turquoise tiles of great beauty rose to their zenith. Herat became one of the most celebrated centres of art and learning, and can even now boast of numerous well endowed acadamies of learning. Hussein Baiqara, who ruled till 1606, and his vizier, Mir Ali Sher Niwai were both poets and outdid each other in their patronage of poetry and learning. Jami, the great poet, flourished at Hussein's court. The best works of the Bihzad school were also produced during his reign, the master himself being court painter of the Sultan.

Arts and Letters at Herat

Uzbeks

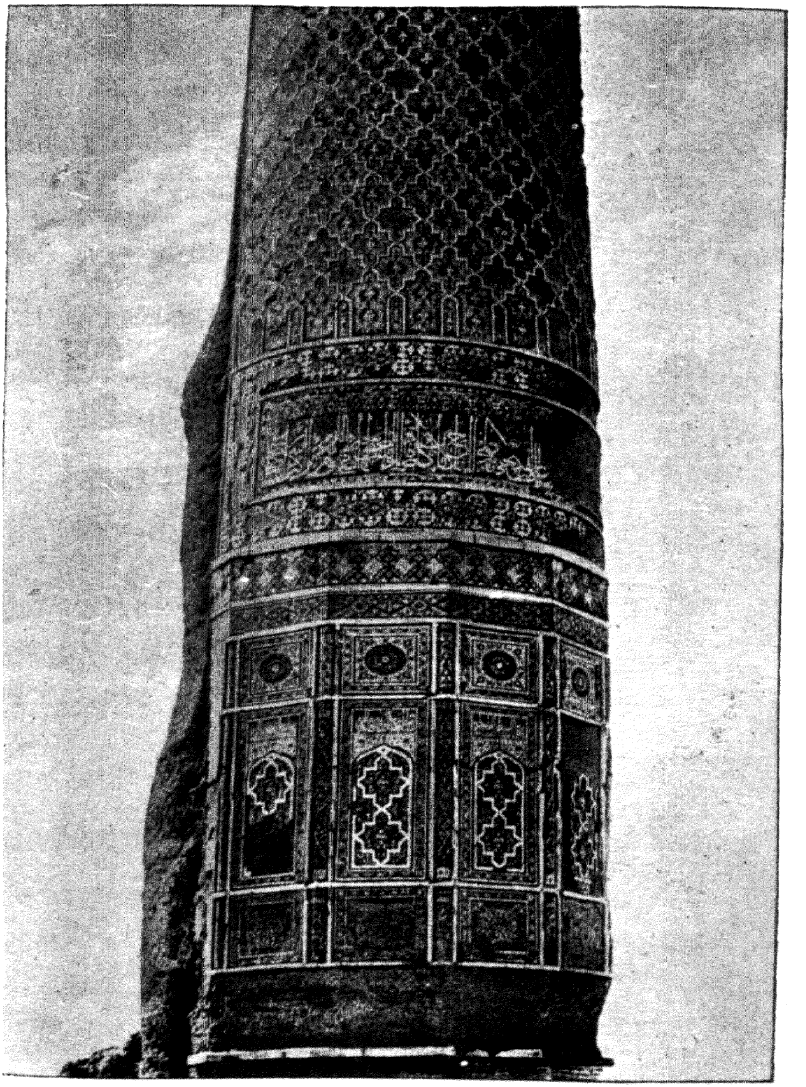
The opening years of the 16th century were marked by the rise of the Uzbeks under Shaibani Khan. The Timuride empire fell before

Baber

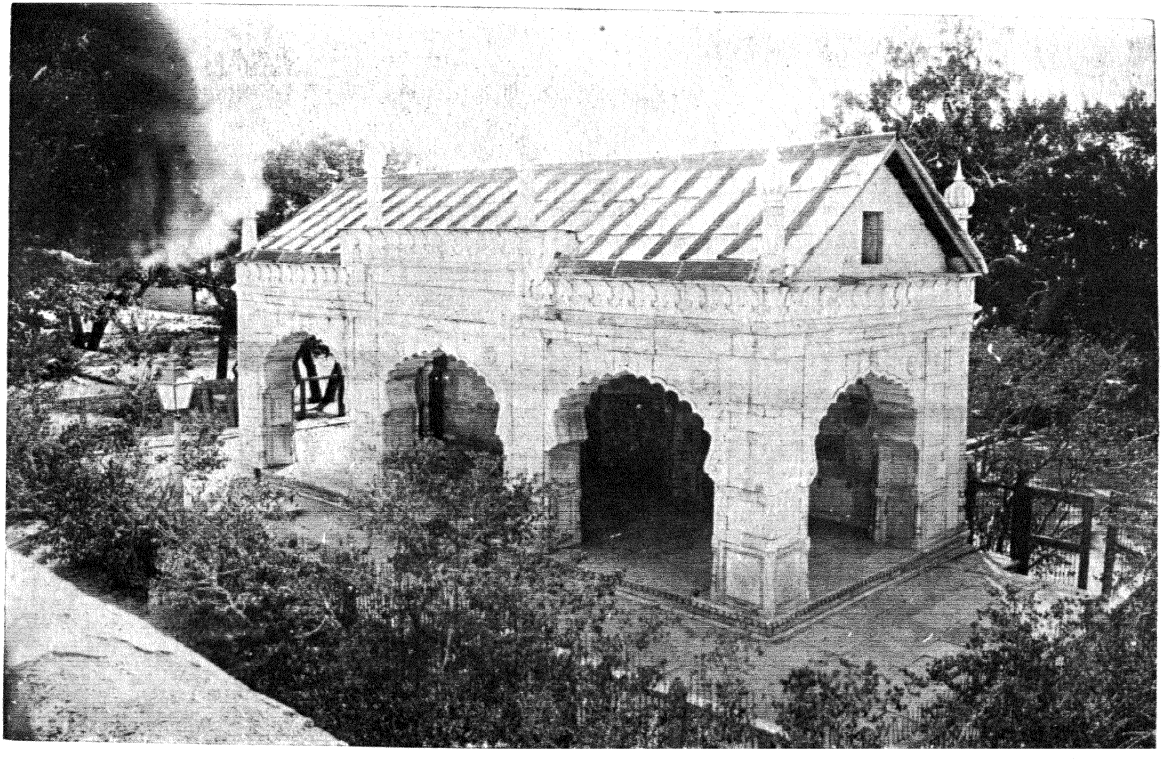
Shaibani, when Herat was taken in 1507. Baber, who had been driven out from Ferghana by Shaibani, and had seized Kabul and made it his home before the fall of Herat, now claimed the heritage of Timur. Most opportune came the news of Shaibani's reverses in the mountains of Ghor. In 1510 he was slain in battle with Shah Ismail, the founder of the Safawi dynasty of Persia. Baber re-established himself in Central Asia, but was again ejected; and fell back upon Kabul. Making it his base, he took Qandhar in 1522, and began the series of expeditions, which overthrew the Afghan kingdom of Delhi, and established the Great Moghul empire. He had a great love for Kabul and when, after establishing his empire throughout Northern India, he died in 1530, his body was taken to Kabul, to be buried in his favourite garden there, in obedience to his last wishes.

Dismemberment

For the next 200 years Afghanistan was partitioned, Herat and Seistan were held by the Safawis, the regions south of the Hindukush by the Great Moghuls, while Qandhar often changed hands between the two. The territories north of the Hindukush formed the bone of contention between the Uzbeks and the Moghuls. In the central highlands, the people clung tenaciously to their independence.



ONE OF THE MINARETS OF THE MUSALLA OF HERAT



SHAHJAHAN'S MOSQUE NEAR BABAR'S TOMB, KABUL.

CHAPTER IX.

NATIONAL REVIVAL.

Humayun and Sher Shah Sur

Baber was succeeded by his son Humayun as emperor. Kabul and Qandhar along with the Punjab were held by his brother Kamran. The Afghans rose under Sher Shah Sur and ousted Humayun, who made his way to Persia in 1543. Eight years later he came back, and with the help of Shah Tahmasp, took Qandhar and Kabul, and reconquered India before his death in 1556. Shah Tahmasp took advantage of Akbar's minority to seize Qandhar. In 1594, taking similar advantage of Shah Abbas, the Emperor Akbar recaptured it. In 1621 Abbas, the Great, retook the town from Jahangir, but it had to be surrendered to Shah Jahan in 1638. In 1643 Qandhar was finally taken by Abbas II and was held by Safavi governors for a century and a half.

Qandhar changes hands

Persian rule

The Persians ruled with great severity and tried to impose the Shiah doctrines on the people; in this they failed signally. 1911S

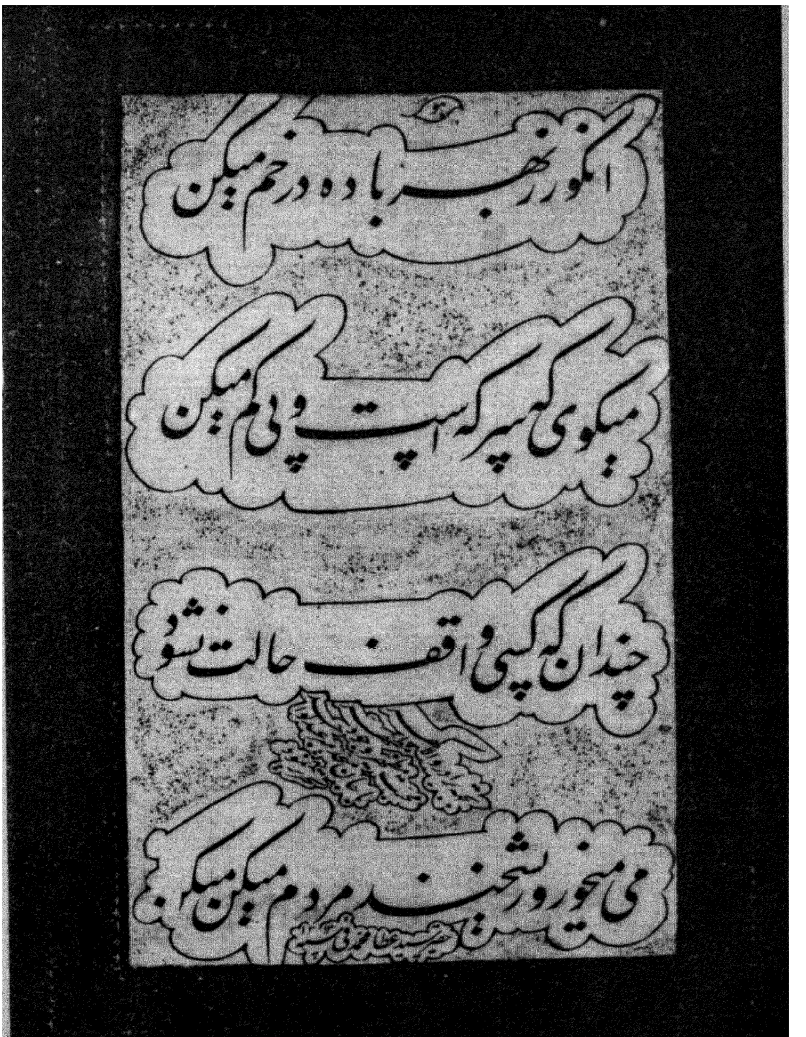
Moghul Rule

In Afghanistan, as in the rest of their possessions, the Moghuls governed with wisdom and moderation. For sentimental as well as strategic reasons, great attention was paid to the Afghan provinces, the ablest of the imperial princes being generally appointed as viceroys at Kabul. The revenue of two rich districts in the Panjab was bespoke for expenditure in Kabul in addition to the 40 lakhs realized from the province itself. The native chiefs enjoyed considerable autonomy and often rose to the highest positions in the Imperial armies.

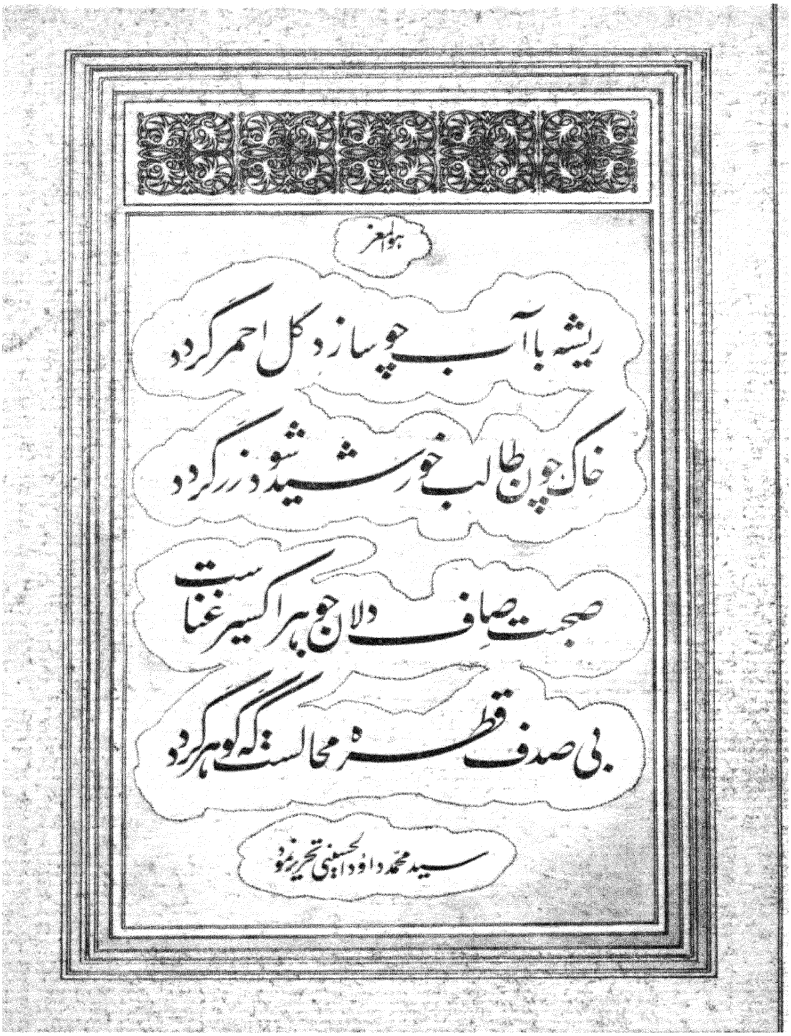
Mughal Empire

Under the Mughal Empire, the major part of the country was peaceful, because the governors of Kabul left the tribes "alone to manage their domestic affairs by means of tribal *jirgas*." But the intensely independent warriors of the border valleys and the Sulaiman mountains, were never contented with their lot. There were other signs of a national revival. The Pushto authors, whether Mullas, like Akhund Darvezah or scions of noble houses like Khushal Khan or popular bards, turned out a considerable literature in verse and prose, consisting of translations from the classics, histories, popular tracts on relegious subjects, *sufi* writings, devotional hymns, rousing ballads and passionate odes. Their poetry, which reached its greatest heights in this period, pervades with the spirit of love, a burning desire for martial

Pushto Literature



SPECIMEN OF THE CALLIGRAPHY OF
SAYYAD ATA MUHAMMAD OF QANDHAR
(19th Century)



SPECIMEN OF THE CALLIGRAPHY OF
SAYYAD MUHAMMAD DAUD OF KABUL
(Living)

pour l'entrée de son boat, ensemble les $\frac{2}{3}$ de la somme par lui reçue provenant de l'entrée de trois navires dans le Gange. A quoi faire il sera contraint par toutes voies dues et raisonnables et en outre a condamné le dit Chesnaud en 8 Rs. d'amende de fol appel.

46

Du 25 Juin 1710.

Requête de Charles Roger commis au Service de la compagnie Royale de France, tendant à ce qu'il plût au Conseil, le recevoir appelant de la sentence obtenue contre lui par défaut au Conseil du comptoir d'Ougly au Bengale par le Père Baudrée, Jesuite résidant à Chandernagor, la dite sentence rendue en date du 10 Février 1710, pour torts et griefs à lui faits par icelle qu'il déduira en temps et lieu ; ce faisant tenir son appel pour bien et dûment relevé, lui permettre d'intimer qui bon lui semblera sur le dit appel et cependant faire défenses de mettre à exécution la dite sentence, enjoindre au Greffier du Conseil d'Ougly d'envoyer incessamment au Greffe de la Cour généralement toutes les procédures originales faites contre le dit suppliant pour sur le tout être fait droit ainsi qu'il appartiendra.

Le Conseil a reçu et reçoit le dit Charles Roger appelant de la sentence par défaut contre lui rendue au Conseil du comptoir d'Ougly, sur la requête du Père Baudrée en date du dit jour 10 Février 1710 ensemble de tout ce qui s'en est suivi, lui permet d'intimer qui bon lui semblera sur le dit appel enjoint au greffier du Conseil d'Ougly de remettre incessamment et par voie sûre au greffe de cette

fame, a lofty mysticism and a fervid tone of patriotism.

National Risings

In a political sense too the country was astir. Early in the 16th century some of the Afghan tribes had moved into the fertile lower valleys, that opened on the Indus plains. Ever eager to reopen the battle for freedom they did not allow the Moghuls to rest for long. From 1583 to 1586, the imperial troops suffered many reverses in Swat and Bajaur, in one of which Akbar's favourite, Raja Birbal was slain.

Pir Khan Lodi

Another widespread rising took place in the reign of Shah Jahan, when the Afghans came very near to re-establishing an independent kingdom in Northern India. Pir Khan Lodi, a descendant of one of Baber's generals, rose in revolt and incited the Afghans of the frontier to join him. A wide-spread conflagration seemed imminent as the Afghans began to flock under the Lodi's standard. Imperial resources were strained to the utmost. However, Pir Khan, discouraged by the death of his sons, disbanded his followers and was slain while covering their retreat. The rising of the Afghan tribes took place too late to help his cause.

Decline of Moghuls

In 1641, the imperial armies occupied Balkh, but the Moghuls were declining in vigour. In the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb the tribes had so far recovered their strength, that they formally proclaimed their independence by coining money. The Emperor took the field in person

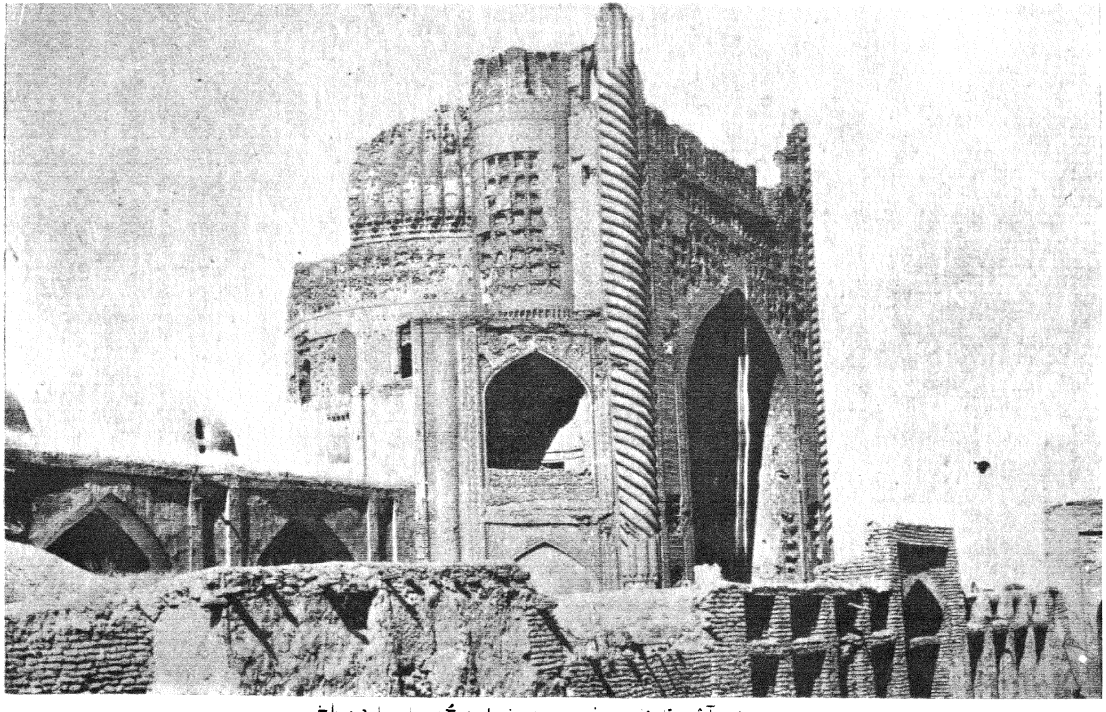
and quelled the rising after two years of severe fighting. His successors developed the system of regularly subsidizing the tribesmen to guarantee the safety of the roads.

Abdalis and Ghilzais

Towards the west too, the tribes had increased in numbers and power. In the 17th century the Abdalis and the Ghilzais, who had maintained their independence in the heart of mountains, spread over the fertile lower valleys around Qandhar. The Ghilzais lived north and east of the Garmab stream ; on the other side were the Abdalis. The chiefs of the two tribes were great friends and taking advantage of the frequent changes of government at Qandhar, they consolidated their power. As the Abdalis grew too strong, the Persian governor caused them to migrate towards Herat in large numbers, but the Ghilzais remained concentrated in their old home.

End of Persian Rule

Their opportunity came in 1708-9. The Persian governor Gurgin Khan, Prince of Georgia, though outwardly a Muslim, was a licentious drunkard, who ruled without the least regard for popular sentiment. The tribesmen united under Mir Wais the Hotak, and drove out their oppressive rulers. Subsequent Persian expeditions failed to recapture Qandhar ; Mir Wais annexed Seistan, and sent an embassy to the court of the Emperor Farrukh Siyar. His son Mahmud, who succeeded his uncle in 1718, adopted the royal title.



از آثار تاریخی وطن مسجد خواجه محمد پارسا در بلخ

Un des Monuments Historiques d'Afghanistan. la Mosquée de KHADJAH MOHAMMEDI PARSA à Balkh.

THE MOSQUE OF KHWAJAH MUHAMMAD PARSA, BALKH

Abdalis

About the same time the Abdalis, who were living near Farah, took advantage of the unpopularity of the Persians in Herat, to establish their independece. They took Herat, Ghorian, Kuhsan, Bala-Murghab, Baghdis, Obah and Farah. The troops sent by the bewildered Shah met reverse after reverse. In 1720 the Abdalis faced the Persians in pitched battle at Kafir Qilah [now Islam Qilah] and won a decisive victory and rich booty.

Conquest of Persia

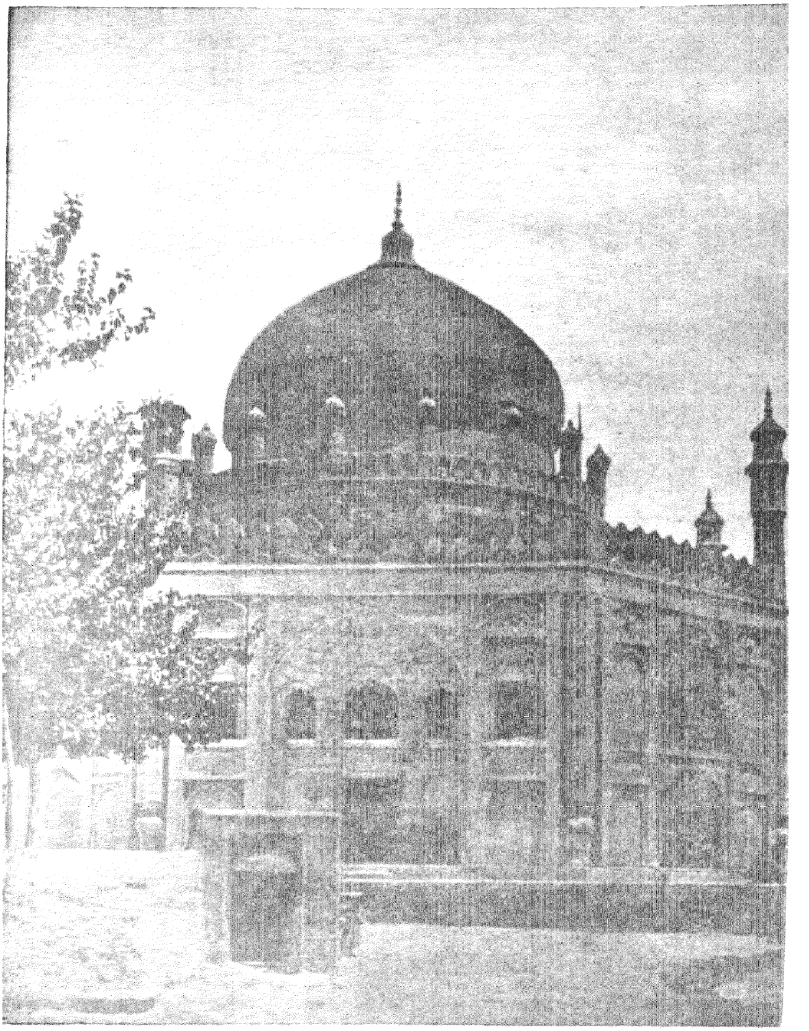
Encouraged by their early successes the Afghans overran Persia, and took Isphahan in 1722. The degenerate Persian army was routed and Shah Hussain Safawi placed the crown of Persia on Muhmud's head saying " Since God so wills it, the empire is yours...." Unfortunately Mahmud developed mental disease, lost control of himself and alternated between fits of insane ferocity and repentance. His successor Shah Ashraf tried to establish a stable monarchy and defeated the Turkish and Russian armies, who were marching to dismember Persia. But Afghan rule in Persia was not lasting. Nadir Quli, who came to the forefront during the Afghan wars, regenerated the Persians and drove out the Afghans after terrible losses. Nadir established his dictatorship in Persia and proceeded from success to success against Russia, and Turkey, mainly with the help of the Afghans, whom he had conciliated. He invaded India

Nadir Shah

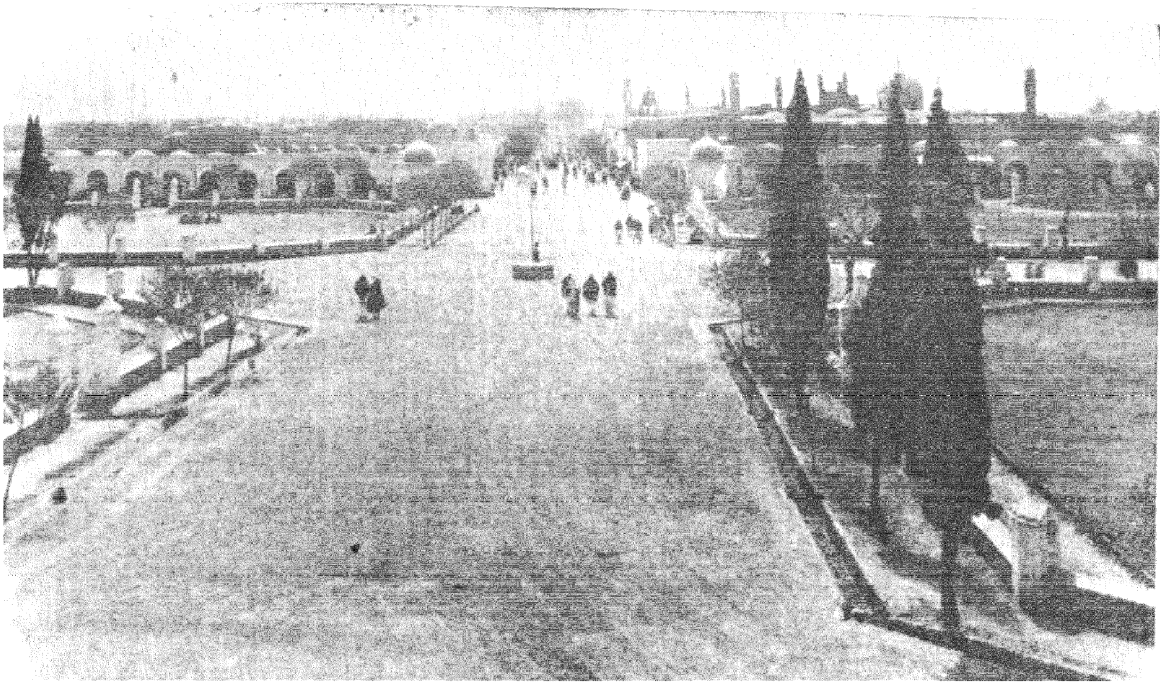
with their help and carried away the rich treasures of Delhi.

Election of Ahmad Shah

After his assassination in 1774 at the hands of the Persians, the Afghan Sirdars met at Qandhar to consider the future of their country. "*Being tired of the disturbed condition of their country, they were desirous of selecting a king for themselves*" and elected Ahmad Khan who was proclaimed Shah of the Afghans. What is remarkable about this incident is the fact that the Shah was chosen in accordance with the behests of Islam, by the virtual representatives of the nation. Further an attempt was also made to draft a rough and ready constitution for the new kingdom.



EMPEROR AHMAD SHAH'S
MAUSOLEUM AT QANDHAR



NEW CITY, QANDHAR

CHAPTER X.

NATIONAL KINGDOM.

Ahmad Shah's Policy

Ahmad Shah Baba fully appreciated not only the strength of his nation but also the causes of its weakness in the past and tried to bring about greater cohesion and foster the rising spirit of nationalism. He was a great conqueror but as it was his policy to build up a strongly national state he did not hanker after indiscriminate annexations.

Foreign Policy

Beyond his dominions he acted as protector to Shahrukh, the blinded grandson of Nadir Shah, in Khurassan, and helped to maintain the fast-declining power of the Moghuls in India. In the third and the last battle of Panipat the forces of the Afghans and the Muslims of India combined under his leadership to inflict a crushing defeat on the Mahrattas. This defeat broke the strength of the Mahratta confedracy and removed the most powerful claimant to the heritage of the Great Moghuls from the path of the British.

Character

Throughout his long reign he governed constitutionally with the advice and help of the representatives of the people. He was a hard

worker, a just, impartial and generous king. He was a fine man with a great love of literature and was himself a poet of repute.

Arrogance of Successors

After the passing away of this simple hero in 1773, his son Timur Shah removed the capital to Kabul. He ruled the empire for twenty years but did little to consolidate it. His son Zaman Shah inherited the energy of his grandfather but lacked his moderation and wisdom and held the view that he ruled by divine right. His arrogance and favouritism alienated his essentially democratic followers. The popular leaders, descendants of those chiefs who had elected Ahmad Shah to kingship, decided to put a limit to his powers or to depose him. Their plot was discovered and the conspirators including Payandah Muhammad, the most powerful chief in the kingdom, were executed. This misguided policy brought its own fruit in the shape of a period of discord and civil wars in which the supreme power passed from one brother to another.

Decline

Ultimately in 1809 Fath Khan, the eldest of the twenty one sons of Payandah Khan placed Shah Mahmud on the throne while Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk fled the country. The new Shah was pleasure-loving and inefficient as a king and the real power was in the hands of Fath Khan, his Vizier. The kingmaker, by his vigorous efforts brought the country back to order and

regained many of the seceding units for Mahmud. But Mirza Kamran, the worthless heir of the Shah, had the Vizier treacherously murdered in 1818. This act of cruelty heralded another period of violent upheaval in which the brothers of Vizier Fath Khan established separate principalities at Kabul, Qandhar and Peshawar, while the rule of Mahmud and Kamran was limited to Herat.

Royal Treachery

While Afghanistan was involved in civil wars momentous changes had been taking place in the neighbouring countries. In the Panjab the Sikhs had consolidated their power under Maharajah Ranjit Singh, who had annexed the Afghan provinces from the Indus to the foothills. In India the British East Indian Company had succeeded to most of the dominions of the Great Moghuls, whose descendants now held a titular position on the sufferance of the British at Delhi. The Russian empire had been vastly enlarged by the inclusion of Georgia during 1783-1801 and all the Persian possessions in the Caucasus by the Peace of Gulistan in 1813. After the further humiliation of Persia in 1826, Russian influence had become paramount in Central Asian affairs. The history of Afghanistan after 1826 is inevitably mixed with that of the conflict between Russia and Great Britain.

Foreign Affairs

Sikhs

Britain

Russia

In consequence of the tortuous unfolding of western diplomacy, the Persians besieged Herat in 1837 and again in 1856, when they occupied the

Western Diplomacy

First Anglo-Afghan War

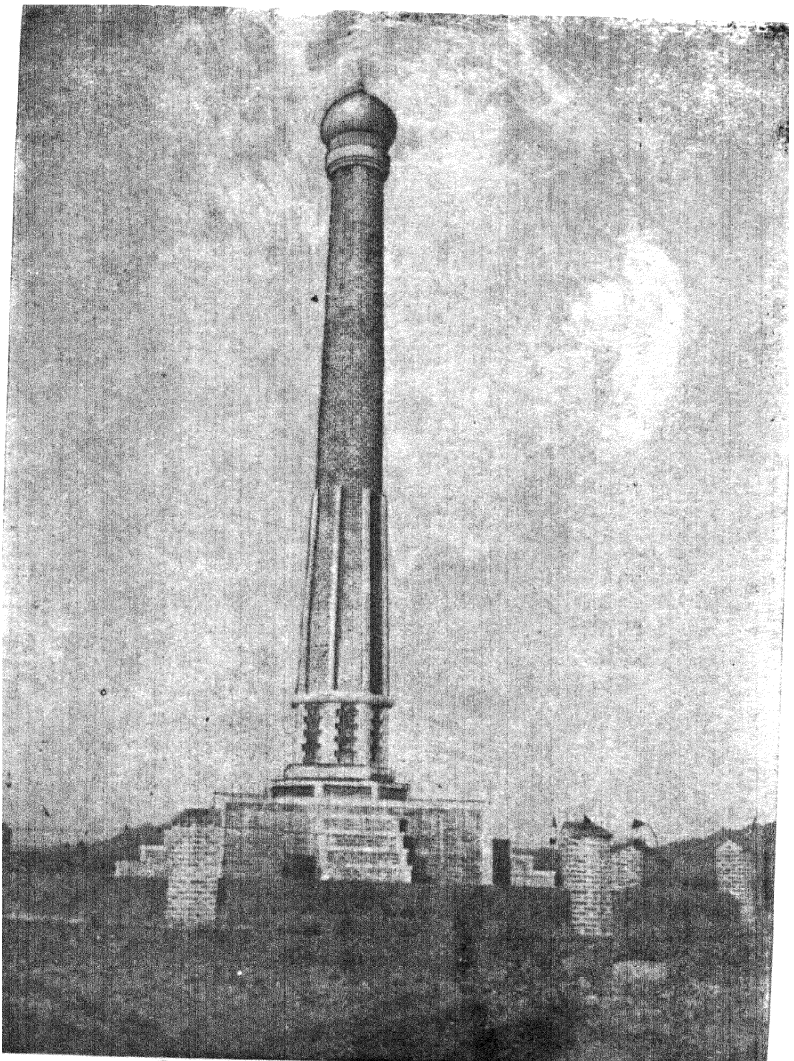
town for over a year. In 1839 the British attempted to restore Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk, who had long been a refugee in India ; and so entered upon a war, with the Amir Dost Mohammad which even British historians have condemned as being without moral justification or political necessity and disastrous and damaging to British prestige.

A period of Improvement

The first Anglo-Afghan War was succeeded by a period in which foreign diplomatic intrigues were not active and the Amir devoted himself to internal affairs. He built up a standing army and rounded his dominions by re-occupying Balkh, Qandhar and Herat, which had broken loose during the past. After 1848, when the British occupied the Panjab, their frontiers marched with the Afghan from Kashmir to Baluchistan and the relations between the two neighbours became more amicable. The British helped in relieving the seige of Herat by demonstrating against Persia; the Amir, by his sympathetic neutrality in 1857, rendered possible the suppression of the Mutiny. The Amir died at Herat in 1863, leaving behind him a fine kingdom.

During the reign of his successor the conflict between Russia and Britain again came to a head. Between 1810 and 1854 the frontiers of the Russian Empire were extended upto the Syr Daria. Further acquisitions were Chimkent in 1864, Taskkent in 1865 and Khojend in 1866. In 1867

WAZIR MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN



COLUMN ON THE BATTLE FIELD OF MAIWAND

Russia and Britain

the administration of the Central Asian possession was reorganized. It was followed by an advance into Bokhara and the taking of Samarqand in 1868. Khiva was threatened and in 1872 the Khan applied for aid to Great Britian but it was refused. Khiva surrendered in the following year and in 1875 Khokand became a Russian province. On the Indian side, the railway lines had reached the Jehlum and the Indus and large cantonments had been erected all along the strategic frontier. In 1878 when the Russo-Turkish War was in progress and a British fleet stood by at Malta a Russian envoy appeared at Kabul. The British decided on sending one too and on this being refused marched into the country. The Amir, who had tried his best to maintain the neutrality of his country, died broken-hearted at Mazar-i-Sharif.

His successor agreed to a treaty by which the foreign affairs of the country were to be conducted through the British, in return for a guarantee of territorial integrity.

As a gesture against Russian advance in Central Asia, the Second Afghan War proved a signal failure. Russia went on from success to success. From 1885 onward the foreign affairs of Afghanistan took a turn for the better. A joint Russo-Afghan-British commission demarcated the northern boundaries of Afghanistan and the line of Anglo-Afghan frontiers too were laid down. All

outstanding questions were settled by mutual consultation.

During the World War a Turko-German mission reached Kabul, to urge an attack upon India, but the Amir remained neutral. In 1919, after the Third Afghan War the country gained complete independence and entered into direct relations with foreign powers.

Modernisation

The changes in the internal affairs of the country were equally momentous and far more rapid. So crowded, indeed is the march of events that no more than the briefest mention of the most important changes is possible. Amir Sher Ali Khan created the first regular army and introduced printing and the press. Amir Abdur Rahman Khan who ruled from 1880 to 1901, built up a uniform government throughout the country, established a strong standing army, set up arsenals, introduced machinery, created an administrative system adapted to the needs of the country, encouraged trade and agriculture by building good roads and canals, revised the medieval laws in a truly religious spirit and restricted slave-trade.

Amir Sher Ali Khan

Amir Abdur Rahman Khan

Amir Habibullah Khan

From 1901, his son, Amir Habibullah Khan carried on the work of improvement by abolishing slave-trade extending roads and irrigation works, introducted western medicine and surgery, automobiles, telephones and wireless and

opened the first educational institution on Western lines, suitably adapted for Afghan needs. The first modern water-works and hydro-electric power station were erected.

King Amanullah Khan

His successor Amir Amanullah Khan assumed the title of king after the Third Anglo-Afghan War. Two more colleges were opened, and aeroplanes piloted by Russians were first introduced.

In 1928, he tried the wholesale importation of the ways of the West of which he had become deeply enamoured during his European tour of 1927-28, and issued edict after edict in the face of the clearly expressed opposition of the *Loe Jirga*.

Unworthy favourites

In the meanwhile, the administration and the army had badly deteriorated in the hands of worthless favourites ; the pay of the army was in arrears and people were angrily protesting against the king's irreligious ways. So, when the forces of disorder broke loose in the autumn of 1928, and the Shinwaris raised the standard of revolt, a brigand leader known as Bach-i-Saqau, who was in league with the king's favourites, found it easy to oust the king and establish himself at Kabul. The ex-King formally abdicated in favour of his elder brother Sirdar Inayat Ullah Khan and fled to Qandhar. He tried to revive his fortunes from Qandhar, where Inayat Ullah too joined him after a few days, but could make little headway and on May 15th, 1929, left Afghanistan. The brigand

Revolution

extended his power all over the country and established a reign of terror which was terminated when the national forces under the late king entered Kabul.

CHAPTER XI.

THE LATE KING

ALGHAZI MOHAMMAD NADIR SHAH-I-SHAHID.

Birth and Family

His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah Ghazi was born at Dera Dun, in India, on the 9th of April 1883. His father, the late Sardar Mohammad Yusuf Khan, was a grandson of Sardar Sultan Mohammad Khan, brother of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan, the founder of the Mohammadzai dynasty, while his mother was the daughter of Wazir Mohammad Akbar Khan, the son of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan. The king's mother was a princess of the Sadozai dynasty, who claimed descent from the Great Mughals of India as well.

Early Life

His childhood was passed at Dera Dun, and it was there that he received his education and learnt Arabic, Urdu and English languages, besides his mother-tongues Pushto and Persian. His leisure was passed in playing manly games and riding, hunting and mountaineering in the company of his brothers and cousins. Though living in an earthly paradise, his family never ceased to long

for the land of their birth. At last in the year 1900, his grandfather, Sardar Yahya Khan, obtained permission from the late Amir Abdur Rahman Khan to return to Afghanistan, and so at the age of seventeen, the young Sardar Mohammad Nadir Khan first saw the mountains and valleys of the land of his fathers.

His first Command

In the year 1901, Amir Abdul Rahman Khan died and was succeeded by his son, the late Amir Habibullah Khan, who in 1903 appointed his young cousin, then a promising youth of twenty, to the command of a regiment of the Household Cavalry.

Promotion in the Army

In the short period of two years, he brought his command to such a pitch of efficiency that he won promotion to the rank of Brigadier of the Household troops in 1905. In the next three years, he reorganised his brigade, so that it became a model for the army of Kabul. It was in this capacity that he accompanied the late Amir on his tour in India and all the provinces of Afghanistan. In 1908 he was promoted to the rank of a General and two years later was despatched to quell the formidable rebellion, that had broken out in the southern province. He not only totally defeated the rebellious tribes, but also proved himself such an adept in the arts of diplomacy that the rebels surrendered at discretion. Later, he won their hearts by his clemency. It is significant

that these very freedom-loving tribesmen were his staunchest allies in his struggle against Bacha-i-Saqau.

Army Improvement

In 1911, in consequence of his pacification of the southern province, he was raised to the rank of Naib Salar (Lt. General) and appointed G.O.C. the Kabul Army. He turned his attention to the task of training a corps of officers and so founded a Military Academy, several Warrant Officers' Schools and a Signaller's School at Kabul. On the retirement of the Commander-in-Chief in 1913, he became the head of the Afghan Army and set himself to the difficult task of modernising its organisation and equipment. It was rendered more difficult by the outbreak of the Great War which made the import of arms impossible. However, by dint of hard work, he was able to infuse order and discipline into the hetrogenous army that fell under his command. Regular drill, parades, physical training, inspections, and officers' courses were instituted, supply and transport services created, stores and ordnance services were reorganised and trained officers replaced the old-time commanders. These reforms infused new life into the army and enabled it to render such good account of itself in the Third Anglo-Afghan War.

Third Anglo-Afghan War

On the outbreak of war with the British in 1919, Sardar Mohammad Nadir Khan was in command of the Afghan forces operating on the Thal and Waziristan front. While the remaining

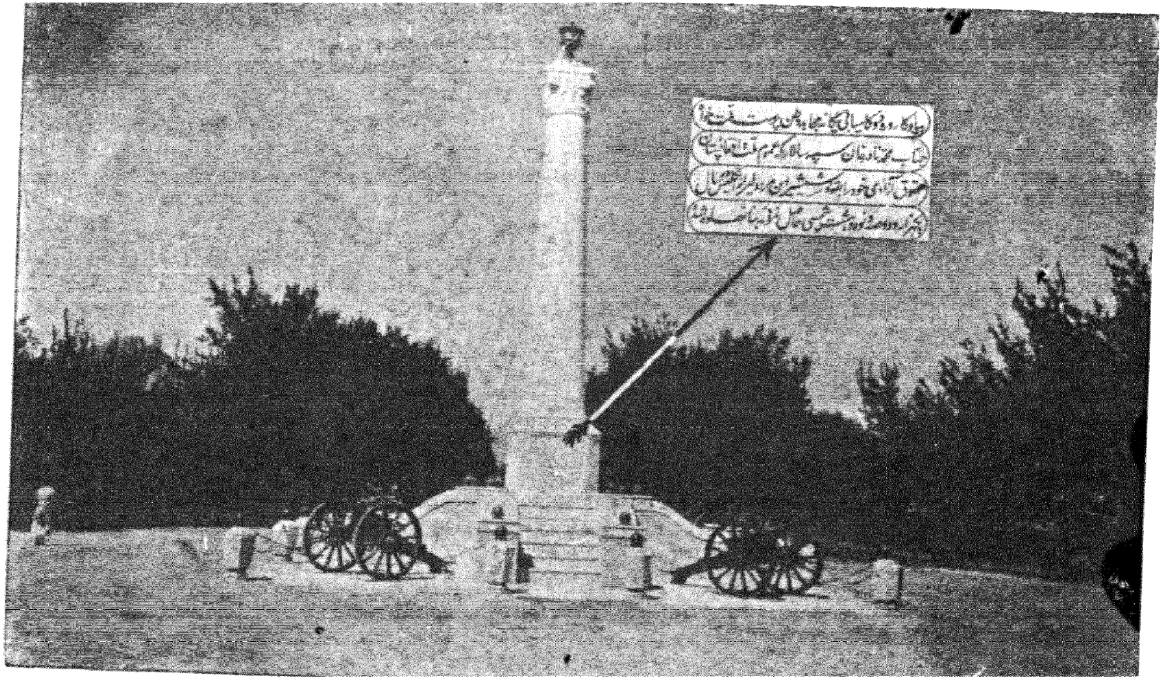
two Afghan armies suffered defeat at Dakka and Spin Buldak (Qala-i-Jadid) respectively, his army composed mostly of poorly equipped raw levies succeeded in surprising many important positions in British territory. In the meantime reverses on other fronts, coupled with the air attack on the capital, had so demoralised the Government, that orders for immediate withdrawal of his forces from British territory were sent to him, but he maintained his position till the conclusion of the Armistice at Rawalpindi secured the independence of Afghanistan.

His Success

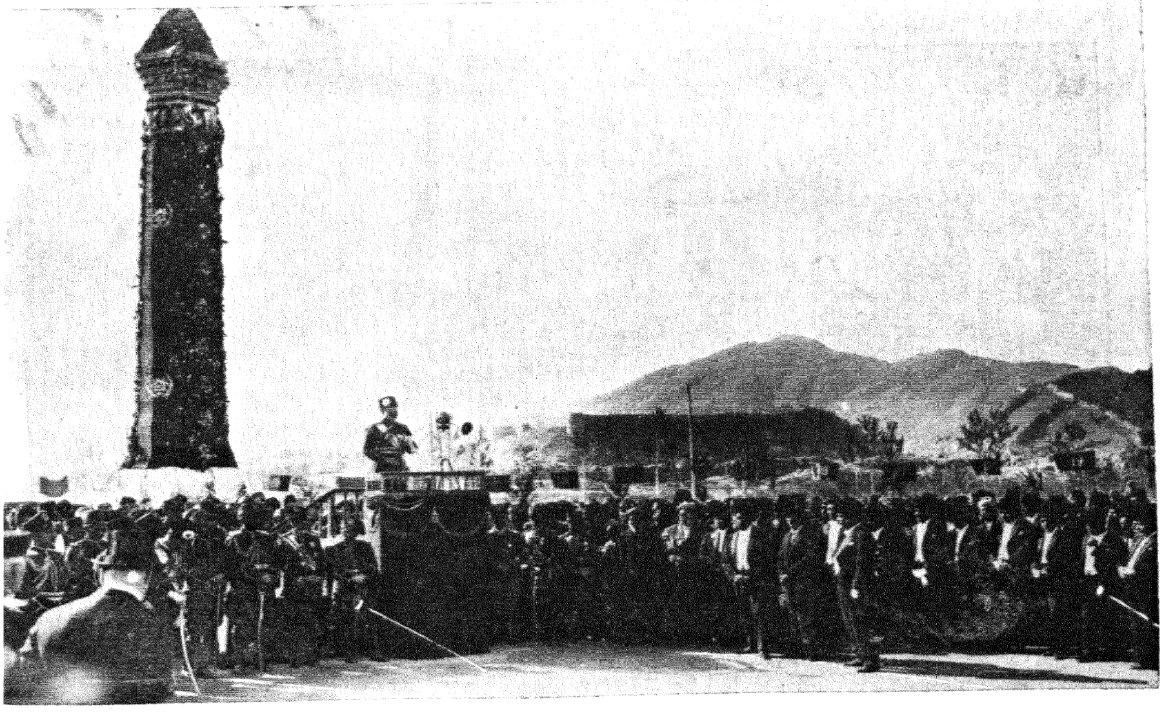
On his return to the capital, he was hailed as the Liberator of his country. His success was commemorated by the erection of the Column of Independence and he was appointed the first Minister of War of Independent Afgnanistan.

Administration of Jalalabad

A few weeks after, he was sent to reorganise the civil and military administration of Jalalabad province, which had become totally disorganised in the war and the succeeding tribal disturbances. On completion of this task in 1921, he was sent to the province of Kataghan and Badakhshan on a similar mission. On the successful conclusion of his labours there, in the course of which his health broke down, he returned to Kabul in 1922. His signal successes, both in the war and in civil administration, had made him many enemies and on his return to the capital, he found that his



MINAR-I-ISTIQLAL, KABUL
COLUMN OF INDEPENDENCE



MINAR-I-NIJAT, KABUL
COLUMN OF DELIVERANCE

work at the Ministry of War was hampered by Court intrigue and so in 1923, he resigned. **Resignation**

In the following year, he was accredited Afghan Minister in Paris, but his failing health obliged him to relinquish that post too in November 1926. Thenceforth he lived in retirement in Europe, till on the capture of Kabul by the brigand, Bachai-i-Saqau, he left the nursing home at Nice, at which he was convalescing after an attack of pleurisy, to come to the succour of his country. **Paris** **Afghan Revolution**

On the 25th of January 1929, he was carried on board the P. & O. steamer Kaiser-i-Hind on a stretcher and on 10th February landed at Bombay. On the 9th of March, he entered Afghanistan and organised the tribes of Southern Province to resist the forces of the brigand ruler, who had put to flight the Ex-King Amanullah Khan. **Return**

A price was set on his head, his relatives were thrown into prison and threatened with the direst calamities but he never wavered. At last after meeting with various ups and downs, his levies defeated the forces of Bacha-i-Saqau and on the 9th of October 1929 captured Kabul. Seven days later, He entered Kabul and was elected King by universal acclamation on 16th October. He refused again and again but ultimately accepted this heavy responsibility. **Campaign against Saqau** **Elected King**

Long before being called to the throne, he had won high prestige, a world-wide reputation, and

Immediate Effect

the entire confidence of his nation. His election put a stop to a long continued process of national demoralization, brought peace and order to the suffering land, revived the people's spirit, gave a great stimulus to trade and agriculture, and re-established the credit and honour of Afghanistan, both at home and abroad.

Reconstruction

His brief reign amply fulfilled the promise of its auspicious inauguration. During four short years, his government succeeded, not only in completely reconstructing all that had been destroyed during the revolution, but also in carrying out a large number of measures of fundamental importance.

Reforms

First and foremost among the reforms, initiated by King Nadir Shah, must rank the

Constitution

liberal constitution promulgated in October 1931. There are two houses, the members of the Senate being nominated by the King, while those of the National Assembly are elected by universal male franchise. The Assembly possesses full deliberative, advisory, and legislative powers in every department of government. The executive is vested in a cabinet consisting of the premier, presidents of the Assembly and Senate, eight ministers and two director-generals, who are jointly and severally responsible to the Parliament.

Sound Finances

In spite of the heavy initial expenditure that the government had to bear to make good the losses of the revolution, the budget has shown a

small balance every year, which has been utilized to build up a currency reserve. The revenues were never appropriated to the pleasures of the King, whose greatest joy lay in working for the welfare and happiness of his people.

Publics Works

A large number of works of public utility were commenced throughout the land. The scale on which road building was started may be judged from the grand trunk roads, designed to connect the capital with all provincial centres and the rail-heads at the frontier. One of them, between Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif, near the Russian frontier, over 550 km 350 m. away, was completed in three years. For nearly 300 km. this excellent motor road runs through the main range of the Hindukush, climbing dizzy heights or winding through the deep gorges of rushing mountain torrents, along whose courses the engineers have cut the road out of solid granite and limestone.

Roads

Agriculture

Irrigation schemes were planned in all the provinces and the dams and canals that were completed before his death or are nearing completion now are expected to increase the area under cultivation by over a hundred thousand acres. An up-to-date agricultural, animal husbandry and dairy-farming institute was opened at Aliabad by the late King out of his Privy Purse.

But perhaps the most remarkable improvement that took place during these four years, is in

The Army

the condition of the army. No more ill-fed, ill-clad, undisciplined and dispirited force could be imagined than the Afghan army in 1928. It was only on that account that a handful of brigands routed the Government forces, took position after position and forced the ex-king to abdicate his throne and seek safety in flight. The present army is well-equipped and highly disciplined. It possesses great *esprit-de-corps* and a high morale and is imbued with the spirit of self-respect, obedience and loyalty. In short, it is efficient in every sense of the world.

Military Academy

Under the time-worn walls of the historic Bala Hissar Fort is rising, the latest gift of the soldier-king, the noble edifice of the military academy, as a symbol of the complete revival of the nation's spirit.

Education

Ever since the opening of the first modern school at Kabul during the reign of His Majesty Amir Habibullah Khan, the late King had taken great interest in the cause of Education. During his brief rule, besides opening new schools and sending scholars to Europe and America, the first

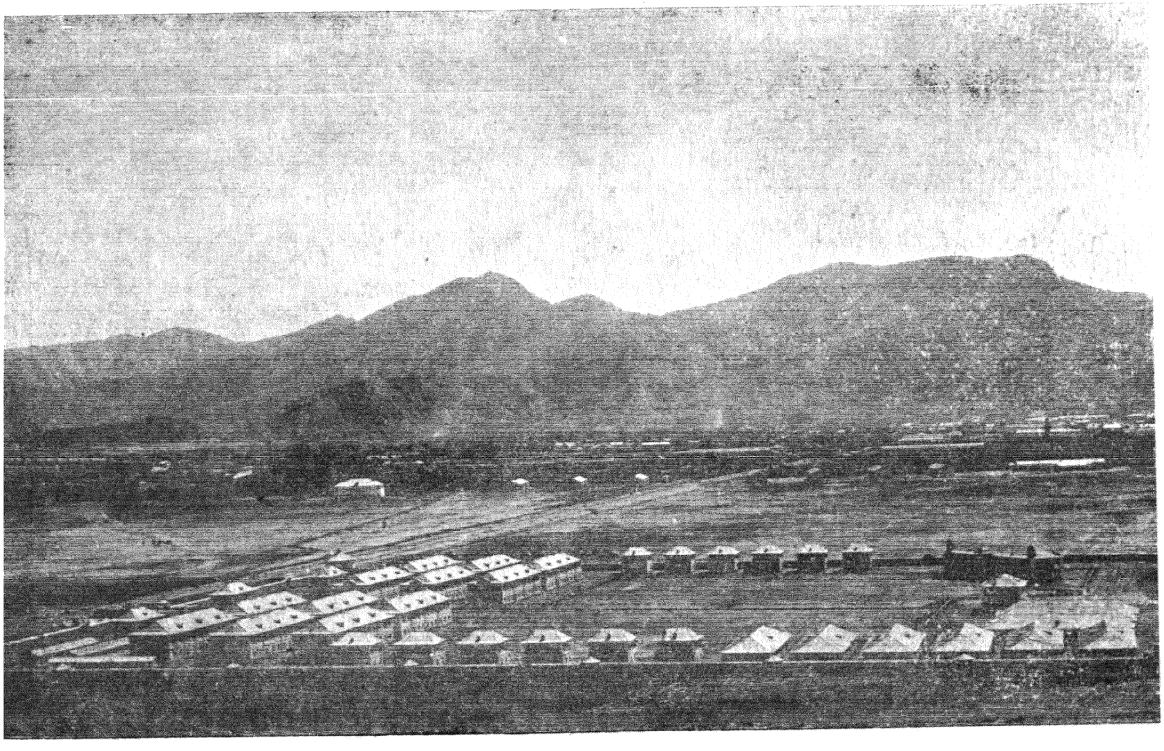
Technical Institutes

technical institutes and schools of medicine and pharmacy were started at Kabul in 1931. In 1932 the King donated the Dar-ul-Aman palaces to the Education Department, as a first step towards the

University

foundation of a National University. The first faculty, opened in the same year, is that of medicine. A special school for training the sons of tribal

MINISTRY OF WAR
(WINTER)



NEW CANTONMENTS, DEH BIBI MAHRU, KABUL

chiefs for a military career was started in 1933.

Other Departments

Under the experienced eye of the late King, no sphere of government activity was neglected. Like agriculture, commerce, mining, industry, banking, finance, education, communication, and the army, the government devoted its attention to sanitation, public health, medical aid, maternity welfare, municipalities and town improvement. During these four years the medieval aspect of Kabul and the various provincial centres was changed by widening the roads, rebuilding the bazars and the addition of many handsome structures to house the government offices and educational and philanthropic institutions. At Kabul the buildings of the Rifqi Sanatarium, an up-to-date tubercular institute, the Directorate-General of Public Health, the Ministry of War, the new Customs House, the Ministry of Public Works and the Army Club are noteworthy from an architectural point of view.

The Provinces

In the past, the provinces were denuded of money, which was spent in the capital. Thus the interests of a deep-founded national unity were neglected. But all that was changed. Great attention was paid to the improvement of provincial towns. The provinces were visited by a Commission of Reorganization. New municipalities and schools were started in the towns and villages. Motorable roads now join the head-

quarters of most cantons, to district and provincial centres, while roads fit for animal transport were exist to every important village.

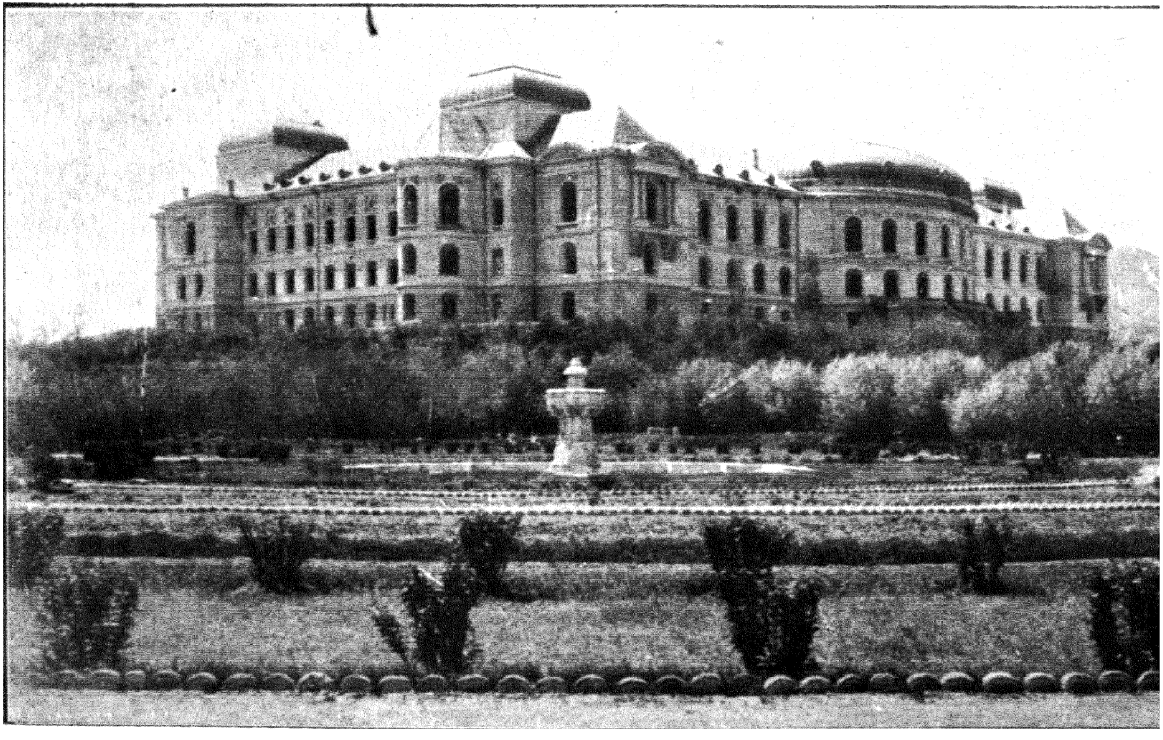
Nation Building

These high roads, the recognition of Pashtu as an official language along with Persian, the foundation of a National University, with co-ordinated religious and secular instruction, the Parliamentary institutions, the budding press and above all the peace, prosperity and freedom from oppression and bribery have cemented together the provinces, that were formerly isolated and united the tribes, that were ever jealous of one another.

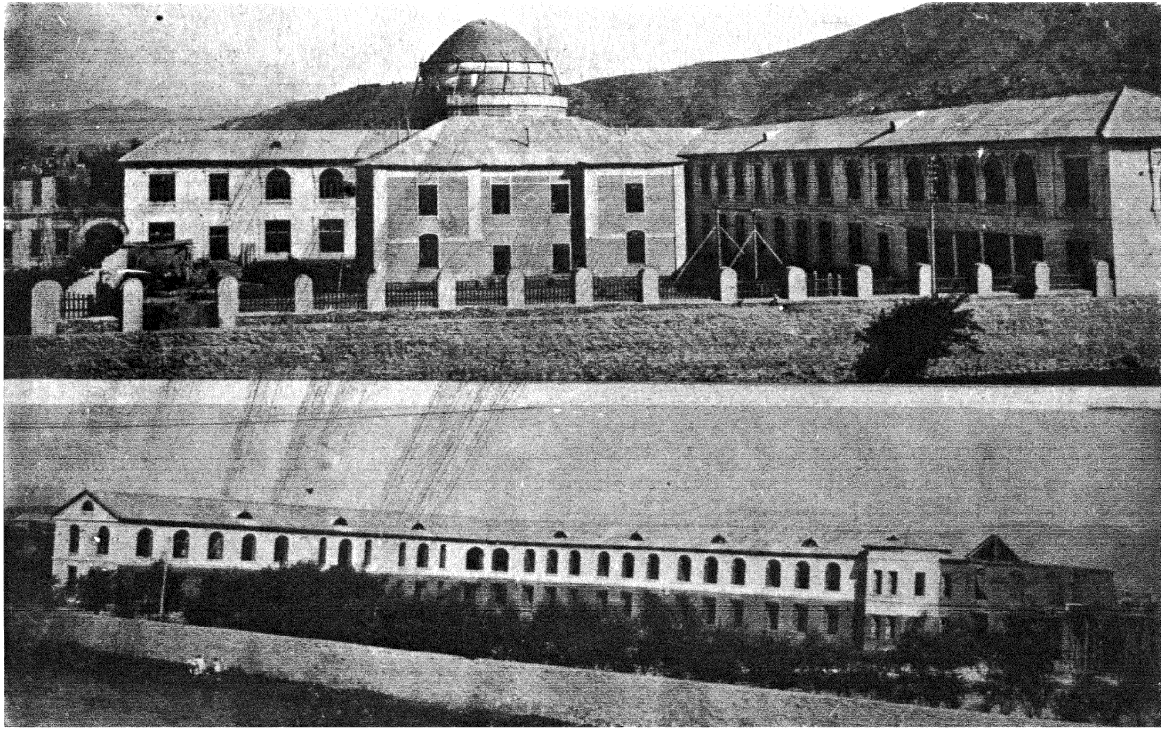
New Afghanistan

In four short years, the tireless efforts of King Nadir Shah reformed the whole administration, put an end to corruption, and not only wrought a complete transformation in the moral and material condition of Afghanistan, but also laid firmly the foundation of a fully organized modern state. This would have been simply impossible, if the late King had not completely broken away from the former tradition of Afghan royal policy, which in the past was subordinated to dynastic, personal or spectacular ends. The Royal Charter of 1929 and Fundamental Law of 1931 initiated a sound and constructive national policy of gradual reform and progress, which was acceptable to Afghans of all shades of opinion.

It sought to introduce the essentials of

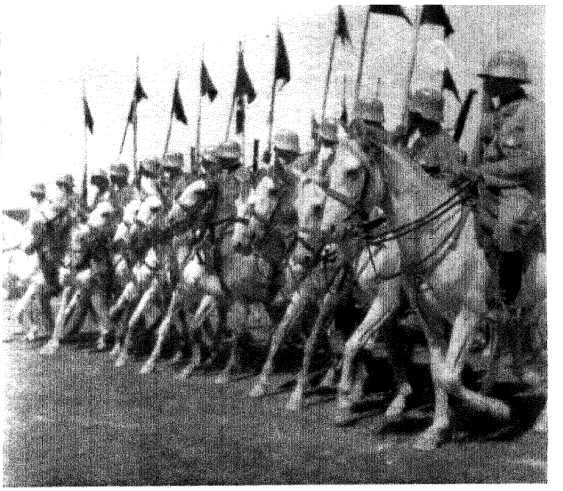


THE UNIVERSITY, KABUL



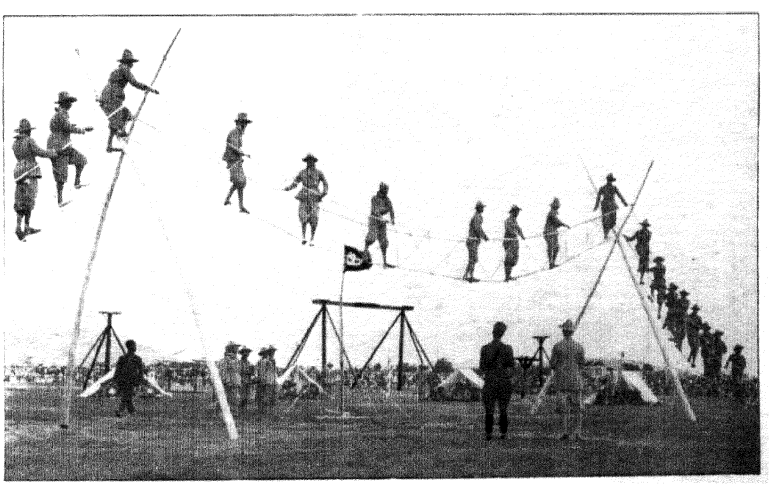
SCHOOL OF ART, KABUL
Above, *West Wing;* Below, *East Wing*

his perfect private and public life, the great sacrifices and national services of the royal house and the immense moral, material and constitutional progress made during the four years of his enlightened rule.



M. A. Aziz

AFGHAN CAVALRY



H. H. Sardar Ali Shah Khan

AFGHAN BOY SCOUTS

GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER XII.

SOVEREIGN.

Descent

The royal house belongs to the Muhammadzai ruling dynasty. The founder, the late King Muhammad Nadir Shah-i-Ghazi is also descended on his mother's side from Ahmad Shah Durrani, the founder of the Afghan empire and the Moghul Emperors of India.

Law of Succession

According to the Constitution, the throne of Afghanistan is hereditary in the house of King Muhammad Nadir Shah. It shall pass to a brother or son who has attained majority. The King may appoint a successor ; if he fail to do so, an emergency meeting of the National Assembly will be summoned within twenty days to nominate a successor.

Functions

The King is the supreme head of the Executive, the Legislative, the Judicature and the National Army. He has no personal responsibility and his person is inviolable. The King can declare

war, make peace, conclude treaties, make laws in cases of emergency, subject to subsequent confirmation by the National Assembly. It is his prerogative to sanction and promulagate laws, to convoke, open, close, prorogue, extend the life of and dissolve the National Assembly, to exercise royal clemency, to confer medals and orders and to determine status and precedence. He appoints the Prime Minister and approves the appointment and removal of other ministers.

Present King

The ruling sovereign *Al-Mutawakkil-ala-Allah* MUHAMMAD ZAHIR SHAH is the twelfth ruler of the Muhammadzai dynasty and second of the reigning house. He is the only surviving son of the late King Muhammad Nadir Shah and succeeded to the throne on the 8th of November 1933.

Birth and Education

His Majesty was born at Kabul, on Monday the 15th of October 1914 and joined the Princes' class of Habibia College in 1919. Three years later he was transferred to the newly founded Ecole Istiqlal, where he completed his elementary education. In 1924, his illustrions father went to France, as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, and he too accompanied him to continue his education in that country. He first joined Lyceé Janson de Sailly and later pursued his studies at Lyceé Michelet and College de

Montpellier. When his father relinquished charge of the Afghan legation on account of failing health and took up his residence at Nice, he lived in the house of M. Danielou, the French Minister of Mercantile Marine.

Training

On the completion of his secondary education he returned to Kabul on 13th October 1930; and continued his religious studies under the ablest masters in Kabul and at the same time gained an insight into the duties of the lofty position he was destined to occupy, under the personal supervision of his royal father. Besides Pashtu, Persian and Arabic, he knows French and Spanish, which he learnt in France and can understand English. He is a fluent speaker, is fond of all forms of manly sport and inherits that charm of manner, which distinguished his august father.

Marriage

A year later he married his cousin Lady Umairah, which union has been blessed with the birth of a daughter and two sons.

Experience

In 1931 he joined the Infantry Officers School, from which he graduated with the highest honours in 1932. He was created a Privy Councillor in the same year and during the absence of the War Minister on tour, officiated as Minister of War from September 1932 to September 1933, when he assumed temporary charge of the portfolio of Education. This he held till the tragic death of

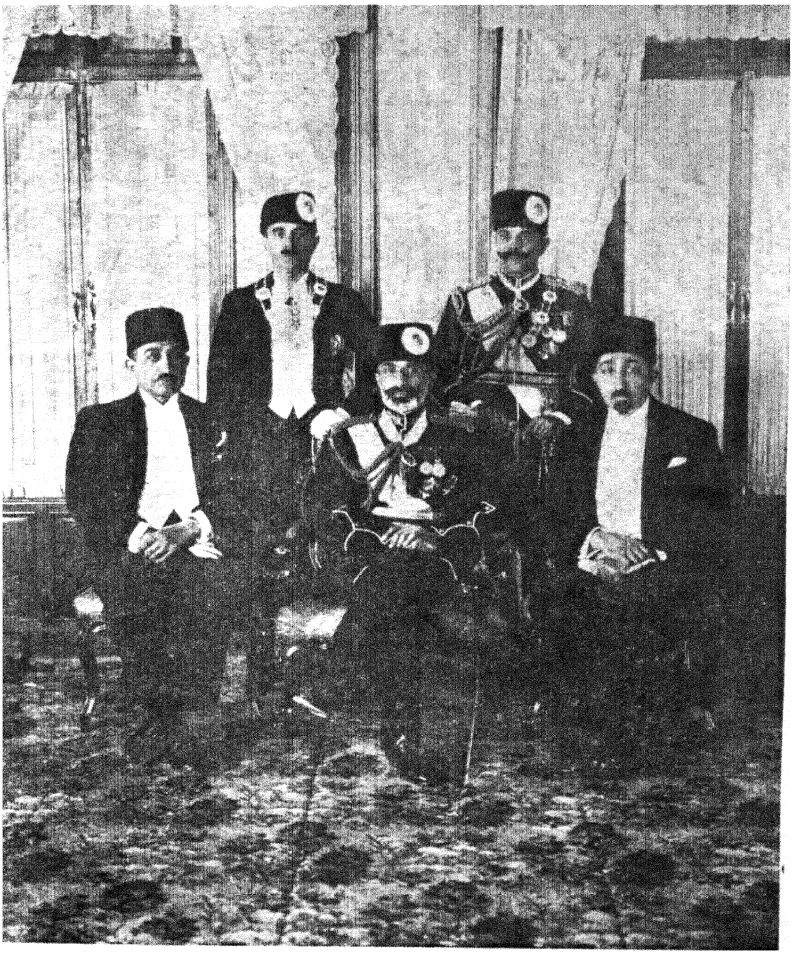
his father on 8th November 1933 called him to throne.

Coronation

His coronation took place on the same day in the presence of members of the royal family, ministers, deputies, the *mashaikh* and the local notables. It is was a very simple ceremony. His Holiness *Nur-ul-Mashaikh* placed on his head the turban, that had been worn by the late king at the time of his election on 16th October 1929, while H. R. H. Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, the eldest member present of the royal family, girded him with his father's sword. All offered their allegiance by performing *Baiat*. Then the King proceeded to the cantonment, where the Kabul garrison, arrayed in full field kit, was drawn up to take the oath of fealty. According to the time-honoured Afghan custom he stood there till every soldier had kissed his hand in token of his allegiance. His Majesty's accession to the throne was hailed as a guarantee of the continuance of the policy of the late king. It was accepted by the nation in the traditional manner.

Coronation Oath

His Majesty is the first king of Afghanistan to take the Coronation Oath prescribed by the constitution. Twenty-eighth of November marks an epoch in the constitutional history of Afghanistan, when in the presence of a brilliant throng, His Majesty attended a combined special



H. R. H. SARDAR
MUHAMMAD AZIZ KHAN

H. M. MUHAMMAD NADIR SHAH

H. R. H. SARDAR
MUHAMMAD HASHIM KHAN

H. R. H. SARDAR
SHAH WALI KHAN

H. R. H. SARDAR
SHAH MAHMUD KHAN

THE LATE KING AND HIS BROTHERS.

session of both houses of Parliament and spoke as follows.

The Royal Oath

" Whereas, by the grace of God Almighty and the united will of the nation, this servant of Islam has been elected King of Afghanistan, and Our accession to the throne has been approved by all the estates of the nation ; We in pursuance of Article Six of the Fundamental Law of the Realm, have presented Ourself here in order that We may take the oath which it is Our royal duty to take and sign it in its written form, in the name of the prosperity of the country, in the presence of you, the elected representatives of the nation, in Parliament assembled."

" I swear by God and the Holy Quran, taking God Almighty to witness, that in all my acts and deeds, I will defend the true religion of Islam, the Independence of Afghanistan, protect the rights of the nation, ensure the integrity, progress and prosperity of the Fatherland and rule according to the established *Shariat* of Muhammad, may God bless him, and the Fundamental Law of the kingdom, so help me God and the pure spirits of the holy saints, on whom be peace !"

After this the National Assembly tendered the formal allegiance of the Parliament on behalf the whole nation.

Policy

His Majesty King Muhammad Zahir Khan has formally announced that his internal policy will be to govern the country according to the *Shariat* and the constitution and to follow the policy of the late King : that in foreign affairs his government shall respect, confirm and complete all treaties contracted during the late king's reign and continue at peace and amity with all other powers.

His Majesty re-appointed H. R. H. Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan as Premier and his government is vigorously pursuing the policy of the late king.

Royal Family

Children :—

H. R. H. Princess Bilqis, born 1932.

H. R. H. Prince Muhammad Akbar Khan, born 10th August 1933.

Sisters of the King :—

H. R. H. Princess Zuhrah, born 1915.

H. R. H. Princess Zainab, born 1919.

H. R. H. Princess Sultanah, born 1920.

H. R. H. Princess Bilqis, born 1922.

Living Uncles of the King :—

H. R. H. Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan

His Royal Highness Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan, the third son of the late Sardar Muhammad Yusuf Khan, was born in 1884. He was first appointed *Sar Saros* or Cammandant of the Nobles' Gaurd in 1904. In the course of the

H R H. SARDAR MUHAMMAD HASHIM KHAN
PRIME MINISTER OF AFGHANISTAN

next fourteen years, he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General and in 1917 was given the command of the Herat Army. In 1919, he was transferred to Jalalabad as Chief Administrator and General Officer Commanding in the Samt-i-Mashriqi. In 1921 he officiated as Minister of War and two years later was sent to Moscow as ambassador. He resigned in 1926 and retired to the south of France.

Career

Resignation

On the outbreak of the revolution of 1928, he returned with the late king and organized the national forces in the Jalalabad Province. After the election of the late king in October 1929, he pacified the Qandhar Province and on the promulgation of the Constitution, he was appointed the first Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

Revolution

He knows Arabic, Persian, Pushtu, Urdu, French and Russian and works regularly from 5 A.M. to 11 P.M. It is due to his statesmanship, foresight and hard work that Afghanistan has been rescued from bankruptcy and has made such a rapid recovery and phenomenal progress.

Work

In November 1933, he was touring in the provinces north of the Hindukush when the tragic news reached him at Andkhui near the Russian Frontier. He immediately tendered his allegiance to the new king by wireless; and returned by motor to Kabul, stopping on the way to receive the condolences and allegiance of the people of

Maimanah, Mazar-i-Sharif, Qatghan and Samt-i-Shimali.

Cabinet Resigns

His cabinet resigned on the 18th of November, in order to leave the new king free to choose his advisers as he liked. His Majesty re-appointed the Sardar as Premier, in consideration of his great services to the state and the present cabinet was formed on the 27th of November 1930.

H. R. H. Sardar Shah Wali Khan

H. R. H. Sardar Shah Wali Khan, Ghazi, Afghan Minister at Paris was born in 1881 and returned to Afghanistan in 1901 during the last year of the reign of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. Later he was appointed Commandant of a Regiment of Royal Guards and accompanied Amir Habib Ullah Khan on his Indian tour. During the Third Afghan War, he was second-in-command to his brother and greatly distinguished himself on the Miran Shah front.

Resignation

In 1924 as a protest against the ex-king's army policy, which ultimately led to his ruin, the Sardar resigned and went into retirement. In

Khost Rebellion

autumn Kabul was threatened by the Mangal rebels of Khost. The main army under Muhammad Wali Khan, then Minister of War had been cut off at Gardez. The relief force sent by ex-king Amanullah Khan was practically exterminated about 20 miles from the capital. While panic reigned at the court, Shah Wali Khan offered his services, collected about 3,000 volunteers and stamped out the rebellion. He was awarded the

H.R.H. SARDAR SHAH WALI KHAN
AFGHAN MINISTER, PARIS

"*Taj-i-Afghan*" the highest honour of the kingdom, and retired from public life once more.

Travel

In the next year he accompanied his father to India and was instrumental in reconciling Shahzada Muhammad Umar Khan with his nephew Amanullah Khan. In 1926 he went to Paris to nurse his brother who had by then resigned on account of his failing health.

Revolution

The brothers were not destined to lead a retired life for long. For in the autumn of 1928, the simmering discontent against the ex-king reached a climax and the people broke into open rebellion and on 14th January 1929, exactly three months after the order making European dress compulsory in the capital, King Amanullah Khan abdicated, and left Kabul at the mercy of Bacha-i-Saqau, the brigand chief.

Campaign against Saqau

In February, the brothers reached Ali Khel in Samt-i-Junubi and raised a force of national volunteers. From March to October, they led an arduous campaign against the brigands, now strongly entrenched in the capital. However, as the months went by the better elements of the population flocked to their standard in increasing numbers. After many reverses the capital lay at the feet of Sardar Shah Wali Khan and his ill-armed volunteers on 8th October 1929.

As Viceroy, the Sardar restored order and organized the Government. Soon after he was appointed Minister at the Court of St. James,

London, from where he was transferred to Paris in the same capacity.

In 1920, he married Princess Safiah, daughter of the late Amir Habibullah Khan and elder sister of the ex-king.

Offspring :—

Sardar Ahmad Wali Khan, born 1921.
Sardar Abdul Wali Khan, born 1925.
Sardar Wali Shah Khan, born July 1926.

H. R. H. Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan

H. R. H. Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan Ghazi is the youngest brother alive. He was born in 1887 and was educated, first by private tutors, and then at the Habibia College. In 1904, he was appointed *Sar Khan Ispor*, or Commandant of the Chiefs' Guard of H. M. Amir Habibullah Khan. In 1913 he became *Sar Saros* or Commandant of the Nobles' Guard, in which capacity he was responsible for the School of Signalling and also instituted a training school for the Horse and Foot Guard's regiments under his command.

1919

During the Anglo-Afghan War of 1919, he served under his brother Sardar Muhammad Nadir Khan and commanded on the Jaji front, where his operations were crowned with success. He was made *Sardar-i-Ala* (Duke) and awarded the *Nishan-i-Hamiyyat*, (Order of Valour.)

Later Career

Later he was appointed General Officer Commanding and Chief Administrator of the Samt-i-Junubi Province and completely reorganised its administration. A year later, he

went to Qatghan and Badakhshan as senior member of the Board of Reorganisation and remained there as General Officer Commanding in that province and put down the Shighnan rebellion of 1925. Later, when he went to Ghazni and Qandhar on duty, Court intrigues resulted in his removal from government service and he retired to his estate to devote himself to commercial and agricultural pursuits. But the situation in the Province of Jalalabad forced the government to seek his services once more in 1926. He not only secured the submission of the rebellious tribes but also collected arrears of several years' revenue. Later he was appointed Junior Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Retirement

When the revolution broke out in the winter of 1928, he was put in command of a small force. He executed a flanking march, but just when he had occupied a position commanding the rebel headquarters at Qala Murad-Beg, he received news that the main army had surrendered and Amanullah Khan had abdicated and fled.

Revolution

Leaving his family at Kabul he repaired with a few faithful companions to Samt-i-Junubi Province to organise the tribesmen for a national campaign against the brigands. He fought twenty-eight engagements with Saqavan forces and reached Kabul on the scheduled time, a few

Campaign against Saqau

hours after his elder brother Sardar Shah Wali Khan had entered it.

Minister of War.

Before the election of his elder brother, he reorganised the civil administration. Later, he was made Minister of War and has practically re-created the Afghan army. Since then the organisation, efficiency, discipline and gallantry of the new troops was fully tested in the Shinwari rising of 1929, the formidable second Saqavan rebellion of 1930 and the combined Darrikhel rising and Waziri attack of 1932. In every case the government forces were completely successful and the rapidity with which these operations were brought to a successful conclusion was their most notable feature. But the supreme test of his personal ability and the efficiency of his troops occurred on 8th November 1933; when, immediately after the nerve-shattering tragedy of the late King's assassination before his eyes, he had to shoulder the sole responsibility for carrying on the work of government. It was his superb handling of the crisis to which the country owes its happy escape from disorder, which used to mark the change of kings in the past. Not a single act of violence occurred to mar the succession of his nephew.

Success against Rebels

Family

H. R. H. Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, married the Princess Safurah, daughter of Amir Habib-ullah Khan and has three sons and six daughters.

H. R. H. SARDAR SHAH MAHMUD KHAN
GHAZI, WAR MINISTER OF AFGHANISTAN

Offspring :—

Lady Qamar Sultan Begum, born 1921.
Sardar Zalmai Khan, born 1923.
Sardar Sultan Mahmud Khan, born 1925.
Lady Aliah Begum, born 1926.
Lady Umairah Begum, born 1927.
Lady Nazifah Begum, born July 1928.
Lady Latifah Begum, born August 1930.
Sardar Shah Abdul Azim Khan born August 1932.
Lady Najiah Begum, born January 1934.

Deceased Uncles

Muhammad Aziz Khan

The late lamented Sardar Muhammad Aziz Khan, who was treacherously shot in the porch of the Afghan Embassy at Berlin was the eldest brother of the late king Muhammad Nadir Shah. He was born at Dera Dun and received his education in India. Under His Majesty Amir Habibullah Khan, he acted as Foreign Secretary. The ex-king appointed him Inspector-General of Afghan Scholars in the West, which post he resigned, when the unwise measures of the ex-king forced his best advisers to seek retirement.

Resignation

Diplomatist

After the establishment of the present government he was appointed Ambassador at Moscow from where, he negotiated treaties of friendship with Finland, Lithuania and Esthonia.

Berlin

In November 1932 His Royal Highness was transferred to Berlin and authorised to negotiate friendly treaties with Austria, Norway, Sweden, Holland and Denmark. There he was shot

by an Afghan student, an ungrateful wretch whom he had befriended.

Character

He was very popular on account of his personal charm. A man of versatile abilities, he combined with his wide knowledge of modern and international affairs, a deep love of religion and humanity. He was the very embodiment of courtesy and one of those rare men who win all hearts and offend none. Kind almost to a fault, one of his last official acts was to sanction the sum of £ 100 for the man who later murdered him.

Offspring :—

Sardar Muhammad Daud Khan, born 1909.
Sardar Muhammad Naim Khan, born 1910.
Lady 'Ayshah, born 1920.

Sardar Muhamad Ali Khan

Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan, who was a general in the Afghan army, was the youngest brother of the late king and died before his coming to throne.

Offspring :—

Sardar Muhammad Wali Khan.
Lady Hamida (*Married*).
Lady Amena.

H. E. MUHAMMAD NAUROZ KHAN
CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE KING

H. H. SARDAR AHMAD SHAH KHAN
MINISTER OF THE ROYAL COURT

DILKUSHA PALACE, KABUL.

CHAPTER XIII.

POLICY AND CONSTITUTION.

Soon after his election the late king announced his policy by a Royal Charter. It is based upon the needs of the country and the demands of the people, and runs as follows :— **Royal Charter**

1. The Government shall carry on the administration of the country in conformity with the dictates of Islam, according to the school of Imam Abu Hanifa. The President of the National Assembly and the Ministry of Justice will be responsible for seeing that Islamic Law is followed in the conduct of all the affairs of the country. Appointment of censors will be one of the imperative duties of this government and shall be properly carried out. Subject to the dictates of religion, all the nationals of Afghanistan shall be considered brethren, without regard to race or tribe and shall be equal in the sight of law. *Hijab* will be established in Afghanistan in accordance with the *Shariah*. **Islamic Basis** **Equality**

2. Prohibition of bribery and of the use of

Prohibition of Bribery

alcoholic liquors:—Government officials of all grades shall swear on the holy Quran, that they shall in no case take bribes or presents and shall serve the public sincerely and virtuously, and that from to-day onward, they shall never be guilty of treason or dishonesty towards their government, but discharge their duties loyally.

Alcohol

Open or secret sale of intoxicating liquors is totally forbidden in Afghanistan. Drinking shall be punished according to the *Shariah*. The inhabitants are not permitted to make wine. Any house in which wine is made and any shop in which wine is sold shall, after legal proof, be confiscated and the persons doing so shall receive punishment according to the *Shariah*. If any official of the Government is proved to be in the habit of drinking wine, in addition to the ordinary punishment, he will be expelled from Government service. (Non-Muslim foreign employees are exempted from the operation of this clause.)

Army

3. Reorganization of the army for the defence of independence and the maintenance of order in the country:—The Government shall organize a disciplined army, equipped with the latest arms and shall pay extreme attention to this matter with which the life and death of Afghanistan is bound up. In order that army officers may be trained in the art and science of war, as practised by the civilised world and learn

Military Academy

the use of instruments and apparatus of war, a military academy shall be established as soon as possible. The recruitment of the army shall be on a tribal and voluntary basis.

Recruitment

4. Diplomatic relations with foreign powers shall be continued as was the case during the reign of Amanullah Khan. The present government desires the friendship of and good relations with all friendly powers and is resolved to preserve the freedom of Afghanistan and maintain amicable relations with all powers that enter into treaty with it.

Foreign Relations

5. The Ministry of the Interior shall exercise extreme care in the appointment of all governors, provincial officials, heads of prefectures and other civil officers, so that such posts may be given to competent persons. A list of would-be officials shall be placed before a selection board for inquiry and consideration. Further it shall make every effort to repair, and extend the telephone and telegraph lines and establish a postal system on the best and most convenient lines. It shall give its earliest attention to the repair of all motor and other roads.

Internal Affairs

6. Finances shall be efficiently controlled by the Ministry of Finance. It shall try to secure the regular payment into the government treasury of revenue from all provinces as before. Customs will be charged at all custom-houses as heretofore.

Finances

Arrears of government dues will be realised, by instalments: that the people may not be subjected to any hardship; and, on the other hand, the government may not suffer any loss. Remissions of arrears, made by former governments are confirmed.

Commerce and Agriculture

7. At present, Afghanistan stands in greater need of these branches of national economy and desires to enter into commercial relations with Persia, Italy, France, Great Britain, U. S. S. R., America, Belgium, Germany, Japan, and all other powers that wish to do so. She also wishes to take advantage of the experience of civilized nations in these matters, to commence the building of railways at the earliest opportunity, to exploit its mineral resources and to construct irrigation canals to bring a larger area under cultivation. The present government is further desirous of applying modern methods to agriculture as far as practicable.

Modernisation

Education

8. Knowledge and science are most important for the material and moral advancement of Afghanistan, hence the present government attaches extreme importance to this matter. As soon as a Natioual Assembly is brought into being and representatives of the nation meet, it is hoped that they will devise the best scheme of national education as a means of her preservation.

9. Representatives of the nation shall meet

National Assembly

at the capital. The method of election shall be as heretofore. The people shall elect such wise men, scholars and notables in whom they have the fullest confidence, as their representatives. Ministers of government and governors shall be responsible to the National Assembly. It shall elect its own president, who shall have the right to institute inquiries.

Premier

10. The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the King and he shall select other members of his cabinet and submit their names to His Majesty for Royal approval.

Constitution.

The present constitution has been developed around the unwritten law of the land, the principles underlying the election of Ahmad Shah Baba by the Sardars and the fuller annunciation made by the late king in the Royal Charter.

Parliament

By the Fundamental Law (*Usul-i-Asasi*) of 31st October 1931 the supreme Legislative power is vested in the Parliament, consisting of the King, a Senate (*Majlis-i-'Ali-i-A'yán*) and a National Assembly (*Majlis-i-Shura-i-Milli*). Laws may be initiated by the King, the Government, and by either house, but require the consent of the National Assembly and royal assent. No law may be passed that is repugnant to the *Shariat* or the Constitution.

Senate

The Senate consists of a maximum of forty members, who are nominated for life by the King.

Now there are 38. They sit throughout the year.

National Assembly

The National Assembly consists of 120 members, all of whom are elected. The National Assembly elects its President, Vice-Presidents etc. It is in sitting from May to October and may be summoned at any other time. It has the right of inquiry into every department of government, votes upon all laws and codes, all financial matters, new taxes and new valuations of taxable property, the budget, amendments and repeal of existing laws, terms of monopolies and formation of public companies, confirms treaties, approves agreements, treaties and grant of concessions and commercial, industrial, agricultural and other monopolies to Afghan nationals or foreigners, sanctions national debts subscribed by Afghan subjects, foreign loans for any purpose whatsoever and the construction of railways and new trunk roads. The National Assembly has the right to present addresses to the King. The Presidents of both houses are ex-officio members of the cabinet.

Ministers

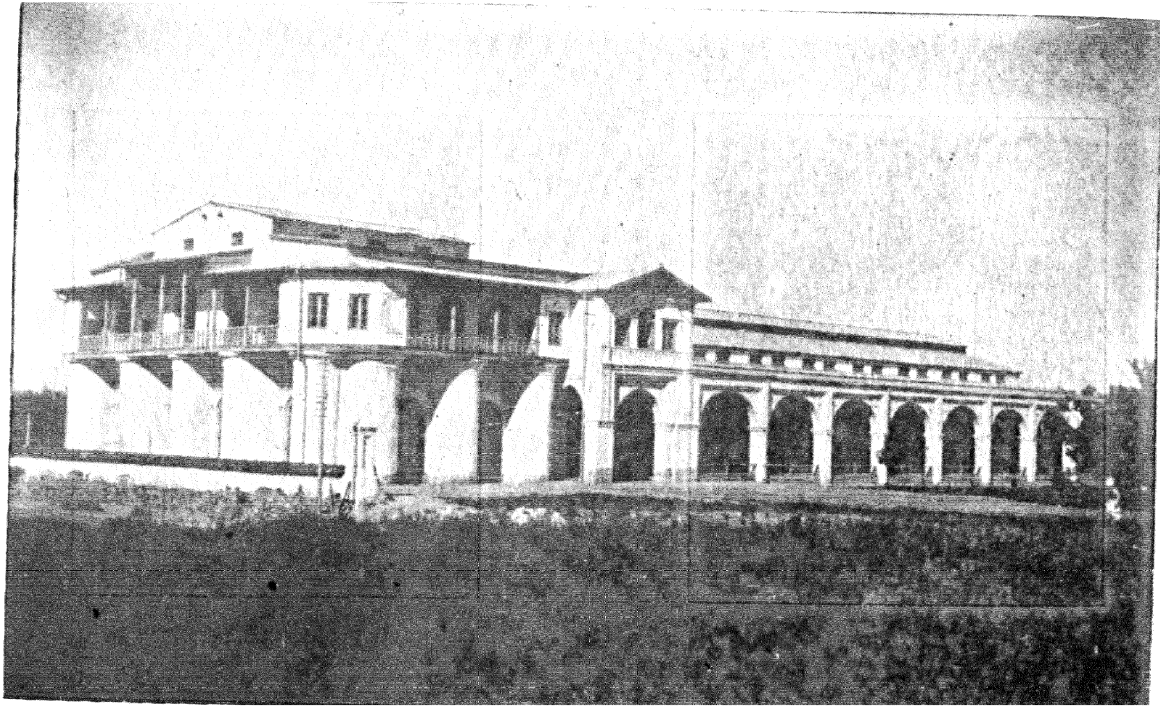
Ministers possess the right of attendance and speech in both houses, but are not members. They are severally and jointly responsible to the Parliament and may be impeached before a Special Tribunal.

Franchise

One member is returned by each constituency of about 100,000 inhabitants, for a period of three years. All Afghan subjects over the age

H. E. ATA MUHAMMAD KHAN
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

H. E. ABDUL AHAD KHAN
PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, KABUL

of twenty, who are neither bankrupt, nor convicted of criminal offences, nor legally incapable of managing their own affairs, and who have resided within the constituency for at least one year are electors.

Qualification for Election

Voters between the age of 25 and 70, who are educated and of good repute and are not government employees, are eligible for election.

Disqualification

Men and officers of the army and police may neither elect nor be elected.

Grand Assembly

There is also a Grand Assembly (*Loe Jirga*) of the nation, which assembles every four years, under the presidency of the King, to discuss general policy.

Rights

The constitution guarantees security of person and property, liberty of speech and association, inviolability of home and correspondence, equality before the law and freedom from forced labour to all Afghan nationals.

First National Assembly

The first *Shúrá-i-Milli* (National Assembly) was opened by the late king on 10th September 1931. It held three ordinary sessions to transact normal business, and an extraordinary one on the melancholy occasion of the assassination of the late king. Its first act was to pass the Fundamental Law summarised above and its last to administer the Oath, and to formally tender the allegiance of the nation to the new sovereign.

The new elections took place during the

spring of this year and the first session of the second assembly was opened by the King in May 1934.

Cabinet

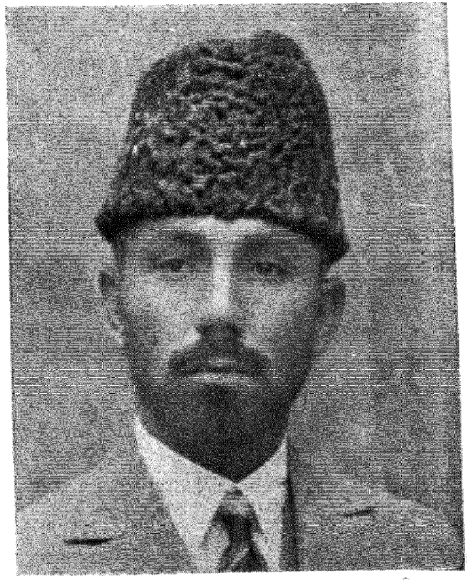
Cabinet

The present cabinet, which was formed on 27th November 1933, is as follows:—

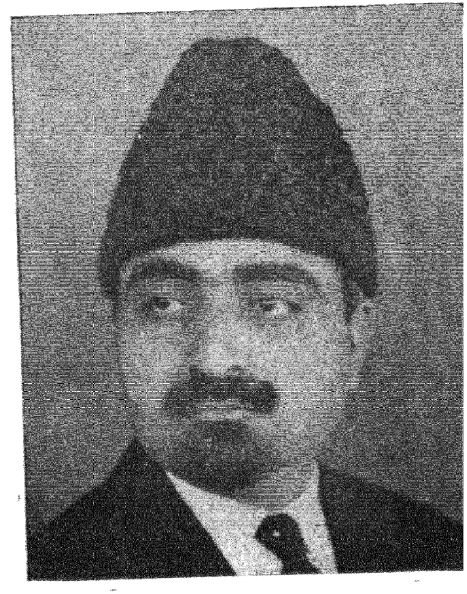
Premier	H. R. H. Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan
Minister for War	H.R.H. Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan Ghazi.
Minister for Foreign Affairs	H.E. Faiz Muhammad Khan
Minister for the Interior	H.E. Muhammad Gul Khan.
Minister for Justice	H.E. Fazal Ahmad Khan.
Minister for Finance *(Acting)*	. . . . . *(Minister of Commerce)*
Minister for Education	H.E. Ahmed Ali Khan.
Minister for Commerce	H.E. Mirza Muhammad Khan.
Minister for Public Works	H.E. Allah Nawaz Khan
President of the National Assembly	H.E. Abdul Ahad Khan.
President of the Senate	H.E. 'Ata Muhammad Khan.
Director-General of Public Health	H. Honour Muhammad Akbar Khan.
Director-General of Post, Telegraph & Telephones	H. Honour Rahimullah Khan.

Other Ministers who have no seat in the cabinet are--

Minister for the Royal Court	H.E. Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan.
Chief Secretary to the King	H. E. Muhammad Nauroz Khan.



H E. MUHAMMAD GUL KHAN
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR



H. E. FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

RECONSTRUCTED ANDRABI ROAD, KABUL

CHAPTER XIV.

ADMINISTRATION

Local Government

Divisions

For the purpose of local administration, Afghanistan is divided into five Major Provinces (*Wilayat*), Kábul, Qandhár, Herát, Mazár and Qatghan-o-Badakhshán and four Minor Provinces (*Hakumat-i-A'la*) Samt-i-Mashriqí, Samt-i-Junúbí, Faráh and Maimanah. The provinces are divided into Prefectures (*Hakumat*), which are of the first, second and third classes, according to their size and importance. Some prefectures are further subdivided into cantons (*Ilaqahdari*).

Control

Each major province has a Governor (*Vali*) or (*Naib-ul-Hakumat*) at its head, while minor provinces are governed by Chief Administrators (*Hakim-i-A'la*). Certain prefectures are grouped together to form a district (*Hakumat-i-Kalan*), under an Administrator (*Hakim-i-Kalan*), who is subordinate to the provincial government. In each province and district there is an Executive Council,

consisting of local heads of departments, and a Consultative Assembly (*Majlis-i-Mashwarah*), composed of elected representatives of the inhabitants, under the presidency of the governor or administrator, to assist him and to decide upon certain cases prescribed by law.

Municipal Affairs

Towns having more than 10,000 inhabitants have municipalities, (*Baladiah*), which elect their mayors (*Rāis*), subject to the approval of the provincial governments concerned. The qualifications for municipal citizenship are the same as for voters of the National Assembly.

Tribal Organization

Tribal Chiefs

The Afghans consists of several tribes and clans. The appointment, succession and removal of tribal chiefs (*Khan*) and head men (*Malik*) is vested in the King. The chiefs are often elected to the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies. Some of the more important ones are members of the Senate. They are responsible for

Duties

furnishing the tribal quota of conscripts, for the security of the roads and for assisting the police in the apprehension of offenders, in their respective tribal areas. Often cases are referred to tribal arbitration boards (*Jirgas*) for decision.

Status

The chiefs constitute the landed aristocracy of the country. They enjoy a great deal of respect and wield considerable influence. However they do not form a privileged class and hold the dignity

at the pleasure of the king. A certain number of places are reserved for their children in all educational institutions.

Religion

State Religion

The state religion is Islam of the *Hanafi* school, but freedom of worship exists for all religions and sects. Most of the Hazarahs and all *Qazilbashes*, who are descendants of Persian emigrants, are *'Athná 'Ashri* Shiahs, while a certain number of people in Badakhshan belong to the *Isma'ili* sect. Jews are to be found in most towns north of the Hindukush and at Kabul, while Hindus and Sikhs are settled in all the towns and important villages. The only Christians, Parsis and Buddhists are to be found among the members of the various embassies and legations and the foreign merchants and employees of the government.

The King is also the religious head. Places of worship and shrines of saints are maintained by the state. The mosques are of three grades.

Mosques

Masjid-i-Jámi', where besides daily prayers Friday service is celebrated,

Masjid-i-Kabir, in which there is a *Muezzin* as well as an *Imam*,

and *Masjid-i-Saghir* which has only an *Imam*. In the first, *Imam-i-Jami'*, *Khatib*, *Muezzin* and *Khadims* and in the rest *Imams* and *Muezzins* are appointed by local bodies. The heads and

Pious Foundations

staff of pious foundations are appointed by the government, but it does not interfere in the election of the heads of the religious houses and families.

Foreign missionaries are not permitted to enter the country.

Law and Justice

The Civil and Criminal law of Afghanistan is based on the *Shariat*.

Courts

Justice is administered in a supreme court (*Mahkamah-i-Tamiz*) at Kabul, 19 courts of appeal (*Mahkamah-i-Murafi'ah*) at provincial centres and 106 courts of the first instance (*Mahkamah-i-Ibtidaiah*) at the headquarters of prefectures.

Tribal

The consultative assemblies of districts and provinces, as well as tribal arbitration committees (*Jirgah*) exercise certain judicial functions under the law. Minor breaches of law are disposed off summarily by police courts, from whose decisions appeal lies to the governor. Disputes involving

Frontier.

persons on different sides of the frontier are settled by periodic joint commissions, consisting of representatives of the two powers concerned.

Commercial

Permanent boards of commercial arbitration sit at provincial centres and at the capital to deal with disputes of a commercial nature.

Police

Organisation

Police is organised on a provincial basis under the general control of an Under-Secretary

A TRAFFIC CONTROL POLICEMAN ON POINT-DUTY

BAZAR-I-SHAHI, KABUL

in the Home Department. The ordinary police is responsible for the maintenance of peace, safety of roads, investigation and apprehension of criminals, service of judicial summons and traffic control. **Duties**

In the cities there are special Fire Brigade sections, equipped with the latest fire-fighting apparatus. **Fire Brigades**

It also forms the First Reserve and hence is officered partly by military officers, who receive special police training. The instructors are Afghans trained in Birmingham. The men are smart and courteous; and the absolute security of roads in a sparsely populated mountainous country is a sufficient tribute to their efficiency. **Excellence**

The Intelligence Department is a separate and entirely independent organisation, but works in close co-operation with the police. **Intelligence**

Prisons

Formerly the prisons of Afghanistan were a blot on humanity. The prisoners were lodged in dark chambers, filthy beyond measure, and daily marched in chains through the streets to beg for their food, and to serve as a public warning. Their rights as human beings have been recognised at last. Prison Medical Officers have been appointed, and a new, well ventilated, central prison, in a healthy situation, has been erected near the capital. Similar arrangements are being made at other places as well. **Old and New Prisons**

Imprisonment is no longer deemed merely a measure of social retribution, but one of correction. With a view to wean them from their evil ways and turn them into useful citizens, prisonors are taught various trades and cottage industries, as market gardening, carpet manufacture, rug making, weaving, cap making, carpentry, paper making and tailoring, by competent instructors. Food is provided by government, extortion and bribery by warders has been severely put down.

Useful Activities

Triple Control

The warders form a distinct branch of the Police force, while sanitary supervision is exercised by the Directorate of Public Health and the educational activities are under the direct control of the Home Department.

Defence

National Forces

As Afghanistan is an inland country, the national defence forces consist of the army and the air force. According to the law, the army is recruited partly by annual calls to the colours and partly on a voluntary basis. Voluntary enlistment is life-long. Compulsory service is for two years with the colours and another eight in the reserve after which the liability for military service is in cases of national emergency only. The duration of military obligation is from the age of 18 to that of 60. Officers are recruited for life.

Recruitment

Strength

The peace strength of the army is 70,000 which is fairly well-equipped. In the event of war,

INFANTRY ON THE MARCH

MASSED INFANTRY

besides the trained reserve, it would be supported by considerable number of warlike tribesmen armed with modern rifles. For defensive warfare, the nation can command the services of all the adult population. **Reserves**

The army is being reorganized. Mechanical transport has been introduced. A military academy for the training of cadets has been opened at Kabul, while signal, infantry, cavalry and artillery training schools have been started at Kabul, Jalalabad, Qandhar, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers in service. Much attention is paid to sports and welfare work among the soldiers. **Reforms**

In 1933 a preparatory school (*Maktab-i-Ihzariah*) was opened at Kabul for the education of sons of tribal chiefs, who desire to take up a military career. **Chiefs School**

There is also a small air force manned by Afghans trained in Europe. **Air Force**

Education

With the exception of military schools, all educational institutions, primary, secondary, vocational and superior, are under the control of the Ministry of Education. A permanent Bureau of Education (*Dairah -i- Ta'lim -o- Tarbiah*) consisting of six members has deliberative, administrative, inspectorial and judiciary functions. Education of all grades is absolutely free ; books **Direction**

and stationery are provided by Government. For administrative purposes, each province constitutes a unit under a director (*Mudir*) or in minor Provinces a superintendent (*Mamur*), but the inspectorate is directly under the Minister.

Primary Education

Elementary education is compulsory under the Fundamental Law of 1931. However it is not enforced strictly. Local Elementary schools of the traditional type in which instruction is imparted in Religion, Reading, Writing and Number for four years in the vernacular, Pushtu or Persian, exist in practically every village. Government primary schools with a six years course have been opened at the seat of each district to serve as models. A normal school in the capital prepares teachers for the primary schools.

Secondary Education

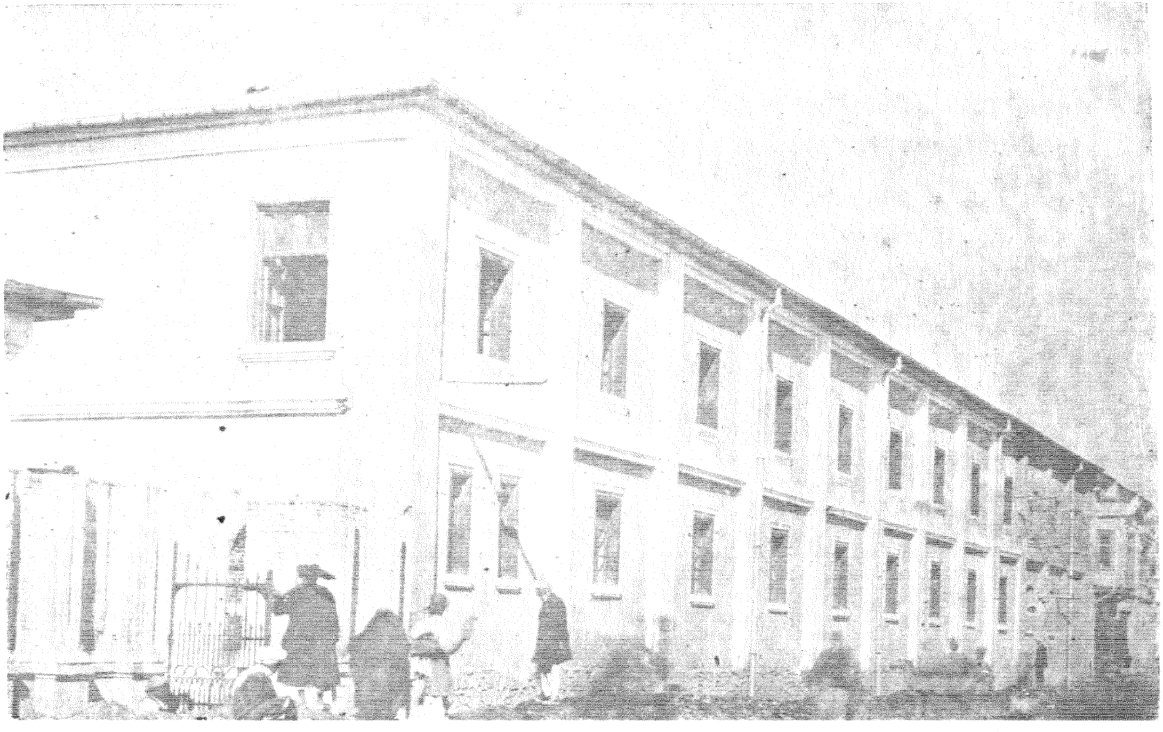
There are four colleges providing a twelve years course and preparing for the Baccalaureate *(Idadiah)* diploma, which is recognized in Belgium, France and Prussia as equivalent to the *Baccalaureate* and *Abiturenexamin* respectively and is accepted in U. S. A. as well.

Vocational Education

There is a Technical High School and School of Art, a School of Agriculture, a Medical School, a School of Pharmacy and Trade Schools of Carpentry, Carpet making, Hosiery, Weaving, Masonry and Draughtsmanship and training centres for Veterinary assistants and gardners.

H. E. MIRZA MUHAMMAD KHAN
MINISTER FOR COMMERCE

H. E. SARDAR AHMED ALI KHAN
MINISTER FOR EDUCATION



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

ADMINISTRATION

Superior Education

The Kabul University was instituted in 1932. At present it has only one faculty, that of Medicine. Provision for higher education in other branches is made by sending scholars to foreign countries at government expense. At present there are government scholars in Austria, England, France, Germany, India, Turkey and the United States of America.

Scholars Abroad

Adult Education

There is also an Institute of Islamic Studies and Muslim Law. Courses of instruction in international law and foreign languages are conducted in the evening for adults.

Museums and Libraries

There are four museums at Kabul, Qandhar, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif respectively and public libraries at Kabul, Qandhar and Herat, besides the libraries of various ministries, government institutions and pious foundations.

Archaeology.

The Ministry of Education is also charged with excavation of archæological remains and maintenance of historic monuments. A French Archæological Mission has the monoply of conducting excavations at present.

Literary Societies

The Societies of Literature of Kabul, Qandhar and Herat, which were founded three years ago, are performing valuable service by carrying on research and publishing books and journals among which the annual of the Kabul society is worthy of note.

Scouts and Cubs

The Afghan Boy Scout Association (*Anjuman-*

i-Kashshafan, Kabul was incorporated by Royal *Firman* in the autumn of 1931 under the patronage of the present King. It was formally recognised by the International Boy Scouts Association on New Year's Day 1932. The scouts (*Kashsháf*) number a little over a thousand. There are a couple of packs of wolf cubs (*Sher Bachchah*).

Sports

The late king took a personal interest in the popularisation of sport, and gave a large sum out the Privy Purse for the provision of playgrounds. The Ministries of War and Education are most active in this respect.

Olympic Association

In 1932 a National Olympic Association was formed under the presidency of H. R. H. Shah Mahmud Khan, Minister of War, to promote the movement. Athletics and Hockey teams went on a foreign tour to take part in the Western Asia Olympic Sports at Delhi in 1934 and acquitted themselves creditably.

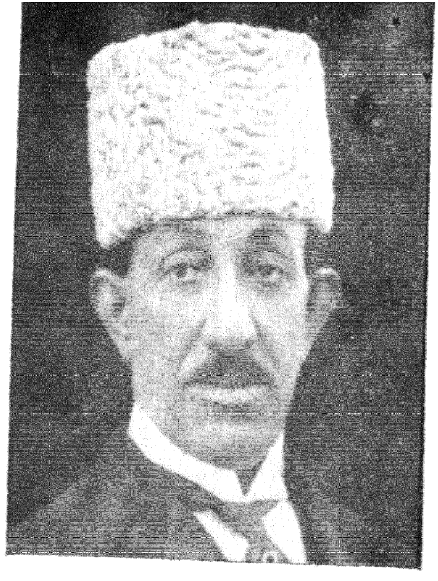
Future Plans

The present king is a keen sportsman and his interest is a source of great encouragement to Afghan sportsmen, who are planning to partake in the coming World Olympic Sports at Berlin.

Public Health

Hospitals

There are civil hospitals and public dispensaries at the headquarters of all provinces and districts, while at other places, the military hospitals and officers of the Military Medical Department attend to the needs of the civil population as well. There



H. HONOUR MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH

H. E. FAZAL AHMAD KHAN
MINISTER FOR JUSTICE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH

is a well equipped X-ray and Electro-theraphy Institute, a Mental Hospital, Ophthalmic departments, Dental cliniques, a Female hospital and schools for nurses and dispensers at the capital. A Tubercular hospital, named Rifqi Sanatorium, has been donated to the nation by the late King, who made a grant of his personal lands for its maintenance.

Rifqi Sanatorium

The Vaccination Department prepares serum and caters for the needs of the whole of the country. While adequate arrangements exist for dealing with epidemics, the larger municipalities maintain separate Public Health Officers.

Epidemics

At present the number of private practitioners is very limited, but with the foundation of a Medical School in 1931 and the opening of the Medical Faculty, their number is bound to increase in the near future.

Private Practice

The Mihrab-i-Ahmar is a society similar in its scope and functions to the Red Cross and Red Cresent Societies of other countries. An annual grant of one lakh Afghanis has been sanctioned for its maintenance and a representative of the society will attend the International Conference of Red Cross Societies this year at Tokyo.

Mihrab-i-Ahmar

Poor Relief

There is much private charity, the family and tribal organization, in a great measure, obviate the need of national measures for dealing with

pauperism. In urban areas, mendicancy has been stopped and workhouses and orphanages opened. Free hospitals and dispensaries exist at the headquarters of all provinces and districts.

Finance

Sources

The revenues of Afghanistan are derived from stamp duty, seigniorage, a tax on animals, land tax and customs, in increasing order of importance. Customs provide two-thirds of the total income. The land tax which comes next was originally calculated on the basis of one-tenth to one-fifth of the produce according to the means of irrigation, but now comes to much less, on account of the rise in prices.

Surplus Budgets

Notwithstanding the heavy cost of reconstruction, the budget of Afghanistan has been showing a small surplus, for the last two years, which is being utilized to build up a currency reserve.

National Debt

The country had no national debt previous to the ex-king's visit to Europe. His lavish expenditure there led him to raise a loan in Germany. Most of the purchases made by him for the government, were also made on credit. Arrangements have now been made to repay the debt in eight annual instalments.

Production

Natural Resources

Afghanistan is one of the richest countries in Asia as regards natural resources, but they are as yet undeveloped.

Agriculture

The greater part of the country is more or less mountainous; its climate is subject to extremes of heat and cold; the rainfall is scanty; hence a large area is too dry and rocky for successful cultivation. However, there are many fertile plains and valleys in which the soil is very rich, and if irrigated, yields a splendid harvest. With the help of irrigation from springs, wells, mountain streams, canals and underground channels (*karez*) abundant crops of fruit, vegetables, cereals and oilseeds are grown. Dry farming of wheat and barley is also practised. The castor oil plant, madder and asafœtida plant abound. Melons and fruit *viz.* apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, prunes, walnut, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry etc. of excellent quality are produced in great profusion. They form an important article of food of all classes of people throughout the year, both in the fresh and dried state, and are exported in large quantities. Cotton, sugarcane and citrus fruit are grown in the warmer tracts and their cultivation as well as that of sugar beet is being encouraged. The chief cereal crops are wheat, maize, barley, and rice. The hay, potato, lentil, bean and pea crops are also valuable.

Fruit

Crops

Irrigation Works

Several large irrigation works are under construction for the storage of water and irrigation of dry lands.

Sheep-rearing all over the country and horse-

Animal Husbandry

breeding in the north are important occupations. The fat-tailed sheep is native to the country and furnish the principal meat diet of the inhabitants. The fat of the tail serves as a substitute for butter. The wool and skins not only provide material for warm apparel but also furnish the country's main article of export. Butter, cheese and dried curds (*Karut*) are made of sheep's milk. Large flocks of *qaraquli* sheep are kept for the sake of the valuable astrakhan-fur which is an important article of export. The Qatghan breed of horses is justly famed for endurance. Camels, ponies, asses and yaks serve as pack-animals.

Demonstration

A Model Dairy, an Institute of Animal Husbandry and several model farms have been opened by government for the improvement of agricultural methods. Attention is also being directed to the improvement of fruit and methods of cultivation of flowers and vegetable culture. A Horticultural Station under an experienced expert and an Experimental Vegetable Farm have been started at Kabul.

Sericulture

Silkworm-rearing is carried on in the neighbourhood of Herat, Laghman and Kabul. The silk is used in the local looms and exported to Persia and Central Asia. A Sericulture Institute was started at Kabul recently.

A department has been created for dealing

Insect Pests

with the locust menace in the northern provinces, in co-operation with the neighbouring countries.

An Entomology Commission exists at Kabul for the purpose of studying and suggesting measures for the control of harmful insects and plant diseases.

Forests

Though indiscriminate cutting in the past is responsible for deforestation of much of the hill-side, yet valuable forests of cedar and pine-wood, wild olive, dwarf oak, beech, wild almond, juniper and pistachio-nut trees, exist on the slopes of the Spinghar and the Hindukush.

Forest Products

The chief forest products that are exported are timber, pistachio-nuts and resin. Fur-bearing animals are also trapped, especially on the northern slopes of the Hindukush.

Mineral Wealth

The mineral wealth of the country is very great, but has not yet been properly exploited. Coal and iron are found in many parts of the country. Coal is mined in Ghorband and Tala Barfak. Iron is smelted in Qatghan and Parmal. Gold is found near Qandhar and in the sands of many streams in Qatghan, Laghman and Kunar. Silver mines exist in Panjsher valley. Copper, lead, manganese and nickel deposits occur in the spurs of the Hindukush. Natural sulphur and graphite is found in Hazarahjat, while valuable salt mines exist in Qatghan. Crude petroleum has been discovered near Herat. Other minerals

of commercial value are asbestos, mica and gypsum which occur widely.

Precious Stones

Ruby, and amethyst mines are situated at Jagdilik and Qandhar respectively, while the lapis-lazuli of northern Afghanistan is the finest in the world.

Marble

White and coloured marbles of rare beauty occur at many places but difficulty of transport stands in the way of their utilization.

Industries

At Kabul there are factories for the manufacture of leather, boots, matches, buttons, woollen cloth, soap, hosiery, and furniture. The ***Machine Khanah***, (government ordnance and engineering works and mint), is also situated there. A cotton ginning mill exists at Balkh. Woollen bale-presses are being erected at Qandhar, while a cotton spinning mill is under erection at Jabal-us-Siraj. Large tan-yards exist at Kabul and Charikar.

Handicrafts

Jabal-us-Siraj, Kabul and Herat are centres of considerable hand-loom industry and cotton, silks, woollen cloth and shawls of excellent quality are produced there. *Postins* are made at Ghazni and Kabul. The manufacture of carpets, rugs, felts, plain and ornamental *gilims* are the chief cottage industries and furnish important articles of internal trade and export. In addition to these Afghanistan is noted for its metal work, weapons, knives, rich tapestries in silk, and embroidered caps (*kulah*.)

There is a hydro-electric plant at Jabal-us-Siraj,

H. HONOUR RAHIMULLAH KHAN
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POST,
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES

H. E. ALLAH NAWAZ KHAN
MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS
AFGHANISTAN

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

which supplies electricity to the capital. Two more are nearing completion. It is proposed to harness the river Kabul at Ríshkhor and Máhí Par falls, and the Arghandáb near Qandhár. **Power**

Commerce.

The chief exports are lambskins, wool, fruit both fresh and dried, carpets and rugs, timber, asafœteda, grain, pulses, *postins*, furs and hides. **Exports**

The chief imports are cotton goods, indigo, dyes, sugar, tea, iron and other metals, hardware, mineral oil, petrol, machinery, motor vehicles, arms, electrical goods, cotton yarns and haberdashery. **Imports**

The chief centres of trade are Kabul, Qandhar, Herat, Andkhui, Mazar-i-Sharif, Aqchah, Ghazni, Khanabad and Faizabad. **Trade Centres**

Internal Communications

There are no railways in Afghanistan. The policy of the present government is to connect the remotest parts of the country with the capital and with one another by means of a network of good motor roads. The following main-roads radiate from Kabul and are fit for motor traffic. **Policy**

Roads from Kabul

Kabul to the Indian frontier at Torkham in the Khaiber.

Kabul to Qandhar and thence to the Baluchistan frontier at Chaman.

Kabul to Mazar-i-Sharif *via* Shikari pass and thence to the Russian frontier at Sar-i-Pul.

Kabul to Dahnah-i-Ghori by the above road, then *via* Khanabad to Hazrat-i-Imam on the Oxus.

Kabul to Gardez.

Kabul to Aq Rubát.

Kabul to Sar Chashmah and Jau Kol in Hazarajat.

Kabul to Ghazni via Lahogard.

Kabul to Herat via Bamian and Daulatabad.

Other Trunk Roads

Other important trunk roads fit for motor traffic are :—

Qandhar to Herat.

Herat to Islam Qala on the Persian frontier.

Herat to Maimanah, thence to Andkhui, Mazar-i-Sharif, Khanabad and Badakhshan.

Herat to Khushk on the Russian frontier.

Ghazni to Gardez.

Ghazni to Deh-zangi in Hazarahjat.

Jalalabad to Chaharbagh-i-Laghman and thence to Chaghah Sarai (on the way to Asmar.)

Minor roads connect these main roads to the chief towns of prefectures. Two new high-roads from Kabul to Jalalabad are under construction one *via* Lataband Pass and the other *via* Laghman. When completed they will shorten the way considerably.

Other important trade routes that are in parts

NEW CUSTOMS HOUSE, KABUL

GENERAL POST OFFICE, KABUL

fit for animal transport only, though motor roads have been constructed to the mouths of the high mountains passes are :— **Other Trade Routes**

From Badakhshan *via* Panjsher to Kabul.
From Badakhshan *via* Chitral to India.
From Badakhshan *via* Nuristan to Jallalabad.
From Ghazni to India *via* Gomal Pass.
From Kabul to the Northern provinces by the various passes of the Hindukush.
From Kabul to India *via* Paiwar Kotal and Kurram.
From Badakhshan to Kashghar *via* Pamirs (one of the old silk roads.)
From Bamian to Aibak on the Kabul-Mazar Road by way of the old pilgrim route.

Water-ways

The rivers of Afghanistan are not fit for navigation with the exception of the Oxus, the navigation of which is open to both Afghans and Russians, but is carried on chiefly by the latter. Timber and goat-skin and buffalo-skin rafts are floated down the Kabul river to the Indus.

Air-ways

A fortnightly air service is maintained between Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif, and Europe *via* Tashkand. Aerodromes exist at Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat and Qandhar, and landing grounds at Ghazni, Kallat-i-Ghilzai, Jalalabad, Khanabad, Badakhshan, Gardez, Khost and Farah.

Post, Telegraph and Telephones

Post Offices

Afghanistan is a member of the Postal and

Telegraphic Unions. There are post offices at the headquarters of all prefectures and sub-offices in cantons, which conduct all kinds of postal business.

Telegraph and Telephones

The telegraph and telephone lines, which had practically disappeared during the revolution were laid once more and the whole system is being extended. The government has set before itself the ambitious programme of covering the whole country with a network of telephones reaching every village. The chain of trunk lines is now nearing completion. Wireless stations at Kabul and Mazar are in communication with Peshawar in India and Tirmiz in Soviet Central Asia. Another station is under erection at Herat.

Wireless

Banking

Formerly all the banking business of the country was in the hands of Hindus and Jewish money-lenders. In 1932 the first bank in the country was founded with the name of "The National Bank of Afghanistan" (*Shirkat-i-Ashami-i-Afghan*) with branches at Herat, Qandhar, Mazar-i-Sharif, Khanabad, Jalalabad, Peshawar, Karachi, Bombay, London, Paris and Berlin.

National Bank

Monopolies

It is not a state bank, but holds a monopoly of government business and is permitted by law to issue drafts payable at government treasuries. The bank also holds monopolies of purchase of foreign currencies, bullion and import of sugar, motor cars, lorries and accessories.

ADMINISTRATION

Currency

Money

The monetary system is based on the silver standard. The unit is an *Afghani* weighing ten grammes of silver, 900 fine, which is subdivided into 100 *puls*.

The currency consists of :—

Copper : 1 *Pul*, 2 *Pul*, 10 *Pul*, 25 *Pul* pieces.
Bronze : 30 *Pul* piece;
Billon : *Half Afghani* piece;
Silver : *Afhani;*
and Gold : *Tilla-i-Afghani* (no fixed ratio).

There is no paper currency as yet.

Old Currency

The old currency based upon a *Kabuli Rupaiyah* of 60 Paisah is also in circulation, till it can be entirely replaced by the new. Eleven *Kabuli rupees* are equivalent to ten *Afghanis*. The old coins frequently met with are :—

Conversion

Bronze : *Abbasi* or *Tanga*=⅓ Rupee=30 pul.
Silver : *Abbasi* or *Tanga*=⅓ Rupee=30 pul.
Qiran =½ Rupee=45 púl.
and *Kabuli Rupaiyah* (Rupee)=91 púl.

Foreign Relations

Diplomatic Representatives

Afghanistan maintains ambassadors in Persia, Russia and Turkey, and ministers-plenipotentiary in France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy; and representatives of these powers reside at Kabul. Afghan legations were established at Cairo and Tokyo recently; and a Japanese minister is on his way to Kabul.

Consuls

Afghanistan has consul-generals at Delhi, Meshhad and Tashkand, consuls at Bombay,

Jeddah, Karachi, Merv and Seistan; and visa officers at Peshawar and Quetta. There are British consuls at Jalalabad and Qandhar and Russian consulates at Mazar-i-Sharif and Herat.

Conferences

Though not a member of the League of Nations, Afghanistan has taken part in the Economic Conference and all the Disarmament Conferences.

Treaties

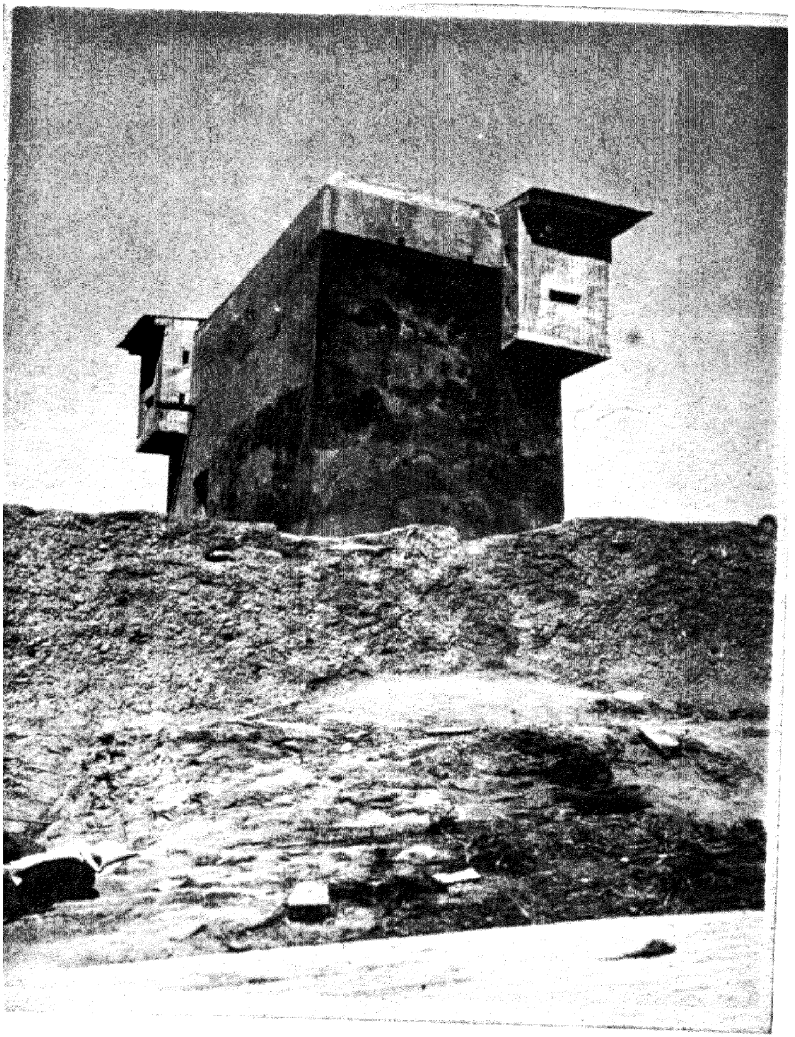
During recent years, the Afghan government has entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Turkey and contracted treaties of friendship with Iraq and Hedjaz, Finland, Esthonia, Lithuania, and an extradition treaty with Persia.

Agreements

Treaties of amity with the governments of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, Norway, Spain and Sweden are under negotiaton. It has arrived at an agreement with the Persian government regarding the demarcation of the undefined portion of the Perso-Afghan border, and with Russia and Persia regarding the appointment of Frontier Commissars. Agreements regarding the definition of agression were signed with Esthonia, Lithuania, Persia, Poland, Rumania and Russia.

Other Countries

In countries in which Afghan diplomatic representatives do not reside permanently, the interests of Afghan subjects are looked after by one residing in a neighbouring country or by the Turkish ministers.



A FRONTIER POST

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY.

[NOTE.—The names of books not written in English, but in the languages of the country of publication, are given in *italics*.]

Usul-i-Asasi (Fundamental Law)	Kabul	1931
Laihah-i-Intikhab (Election rules)	Kabul	1931
English Translation of Speech of His Majesty King Nadir Shah at the opening of the Parliament	Bombay	1931
Muhakimah-i-Diwan-i-'Ali	Kabul	1929
Imperial Gazetteer of India, Afghanistan and Nepal	.....	1908
Parliamentary Papers, Afghanistan		1873-1899
Treaty between the British and Afghan Governments signed at Kabul, November 22, 1921	London	1922
The Second Afghan War, 1878-80. Prepared in the Intelligence Branch of the Indian Army Headquarters	London	1908
The War with Afghanistan, 1919. Prepared in the Intelligence Branch of the Indian Army Headquarters	London	1926
Salnama-i-Mujallah-i-Kabul, 1311	Kabul	1933
Salnama-i-Mujallah-i-Kabul, 1312	Kabul	1934
Ali, M.—Progressive Afghanistan	Lahore	1933
Bellew, H. W.—Afghanistan and the Afghans	London	1879
The Races of Afghanistan	Lahore	1880
Curzon, Hon. G. N.—Russia in Central Asia	London	1889
Durand, Sir H. M.—First Afghan War	—	1879
Daly, Mrs. Kate.—Eight years among the Afghans	London	1905
Elphinstone, Hon. M.—An Account of the Kingdom of Cabool and its Dependencies	London	1815
Ferrier.—History of the Afghans	„	1858
Forbes, A.—The Afghan War 1839-42 & 1878-80	London	1892
Furon, R.—*L'Afghanistan*	Paris	1926
Gray, T.—At the Court of the Ameer	London	1901
Hamilton, Agnus—Afghanistan	—	1906
Hanna, Col. H. B.—The Second Afghan War	London	1899
Heusman.—The Afghan War	„	1881

AFGHANISTAN

Holditch, Col. T. H.—Indian Borderland	London	1901
Katrak, Sorab. K. H.—Through Amanullah's Afghanistan	Karachi	1929
Kaye.—History of the War in Afghanistan 2 vols.	—	1878
LaCoste, B. de. – Around Afghanistan	London	1909
MacMahon, A. H.—The Southern Boderlands of Afghanistan	London	1897
Macmunn, Sir G. M.—Afghanistan. From Darius to Amanullah	London	1929
Malleson, G. B.—History of Afghanistan 2nd edition	„	1879
Martin, F. A.—Under the Absolute Emir	London	1907
Megregor. Gazetteer of Afghanistan	—	1871
Morrish, C.—Afghanistan in the Melting Pot	Lahore	1930
Niedermeyer, O. Von. *Afghanistan*	Leipzig	1924
L' Afghanistan Nonveav	Paris	1920
Noyce, F.—England, India & Afghanistan	London	1902
Pennel, P. L. Among the Wild Tribes of the Afghan Frontier	London	1911
Robertson.—The Kafirs of the Hindukush	—	1890
Shah, S. I. A.—Afghanistan of the Afghans	London	1928
The Tragedy of Amanullah	London	1933
Scott, G. B.—Afghan and Pathan	London	1929
Starr, L. A.—Frontier Folk of the Afghan Border	London	1921
Sultan Mahomed Khan. The Life of Abdur Mir Munshi (*Editor*) Rahman, Amir of Afghanistan, 2 vols.	London	1900
Constitution and Laws of Afghanistan	London	1910
Tate, G. P. The Kingdom of Afghanistan	Bombay	1911
Thornton, Mr. & Mrs.—Leaves from an Afghan Scrap Book	London	1910
Trinkler, E.—*Quer durch Afghanistan nach Indien*	Berlin	1925
(English Translation by **B. K. Featherstone** "Through the Heart of Afghanistan"	London	1928
Vavilov, N. I.—Agricultural Afghanistan & **Bukinich, D. D.**—(English Summary)	Leningrad	1929
Yate, Major C. E.—Northern Afghanistan	London	1888
Wilde.—Amanullah Khan	London	1932

APPENDIX II

EMPERORS, AMIRS AND KINGS OF AFGHANISTAN.

Saddozai Dynasty

Names	Dates of Accession
Emperor Ahmad Shah	1747
,, Sulaiman Shah (*a few days*)	1773
,, Timur Shah	1773
,, Zaman Shah	1793
,, Mahmud Shah	1799
,, Shah Shujah	1803
,, Mahmud Shah (*again*)	1809
,, Ayyub Shah	1818

Period of the rule of the sons of Painda Khan

Muhammadzai

Muhammad 'Azim Khan	1819
Civil War	1823
Dost Muhammad Khan, Ruler of Kabul	1826
Dost Muhammad Khan, Amir of Kabul	1835
Emperor Shah Shujah (*again*)	1839
,, Fateh Jang (*titular*)	1842
,, Shahpur Shah (,,)	1842

Muhammadzai Dynasty

Amir Dost Muhammad Khan (*again*)	1843
,, Sher 'Ali Khan	1863
,, Muhammad Afzal Khan	1867
,, Muhammad A'zam Khan	1868
,, Sher 'Ali Khan (*again*)	1869
,, Muhammad Ya'qub Khan	1879
,, Abdur Rahman Khan	1880
,, Habib-ullah Khan	1901
,, Nasr-ullah Khan (*a few days*)	1919
,, Amanullah Khan (*Assumed title of King*)	1919

Period of Revolution and Civil War, 1928-1929.

King Inayat-ullah Khan (*a few days*)	1929

THE NEW REGIME

King Muhammad Nadir Shah-i-Shahid	16th Oct. 1929
H. M. King Muhammad Zahir Shah	**8th Nov. 1933**

APPENDIX III

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF (*LOE JIRGA*), GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HELD ON 18TH NOVEMBER 1932.

A Grand National Assembly (*Loe Jirga*) was held in the Parliament Hall on 18th November under the presidency of His Excellency Abdul Ahad Khan, President of the National Assembly. His Royal Highness, the Prime Minister, His Excellency Ata Muhammad Khan, President of the Senate, and Rt. Honourable Ahmad Ali Khan, Deputy Minister of the Interior attended it. The Premier read the opening speech on behalf of the King. The following resolutions were passed.

We, the representatives of all the tribes and peoples of Afghanistan assembled here in *Loe Jirga* of the Afghan Nation, do hereby enact and resolve that—

I. We all pray from the bottom of our broken hearts for the repose of the soul of our beloved Martyr King, His Majesty Muhammad Nadir Shah-i-Gazi.

II. We jointly confirm and reaffirm the election of His Majesty Muhammad Zahir Shah, son of the martyr king as our rightful Imam, King, Commander and father, and pray for his long life and the perpetuation of his reign.

III. We place on record the ever-lasting gratitude of the Afghan nation for the immeasurable services and sacrifices rendered to the country and the nation by His Majesty Nadir Shah-i-Ghazi, the Martyr, and other members of the Royal Family.

IV. We humbly pray the King's Most Gracious Majesty to continue the policy of reform laid down by his martyred father.

V. We request the government to leave no stone unturned in bringing to light the traitors, who were the real authors of the crime and to destroy them all, root and stock.

VI. In view of the fact, that the assassination of the Martyr King was not merely an act of personal enmity against our beloved monarch, but also aimed at the destruction of the peace of the country and the return of the abuses, immoralities and atheism of the Amanian regime, we beg the government to hand over the murderer and his fellow-conspirators to us for punishment.

VII. We place our lives and of those whom we represent and all the material resources of the nation, at the disposal of His Majesty King Muhammad Zahir Shah and our national government, for the punishment of the enemies of the Royal House and for the preservation of the religion, independence and honour of our Fatherland and the safety of our King.

At the end His Royal Highness Sardar Muhammad Hashim Khan bade farewell to the national representatives and told them to return to their respective constituencies and carry the message of Royal good-will to their electors and the nation at large.

APPENDIX IV

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

The Administrative Divisions of Afghanistan are given below; chief towns of provinces, and districts are indicated in *italics*.

MAJOR PROVINCES

KABUL.

(*Kabul*).

District.	Prefecture & Grade.		Canton.
Kabul	Chárdihí	(II)	Chahárásiáb
(*Direct control*)	Bagrámí	(III)	—
,,	Dih Sabz	(III)	—
,,	Surúbí	(III)	—
,,	Paghmán	(III)	—
Samt-i-Shimálí	—	—	Chaikal-o-Rubát
,,	—	—	Istarghich
,,	—	—	Báyán-o-Khawjah
,,	—	—	Khizrí
,,	Tagáb	(II)	Koh-i-Sáfí
,,	,,	—	Naghlú-o-Uzbín
,,	,,	—	Allahsáí
,,	Rezah Kohistán	(II)	Durnámah-o-Giáwah
,,	,,	—	Kurrah Táz
,,	Ghorband	(II)	Shinwárí
,,	Koh Dáman	(III)	Shakardarrah-o-Guldarrah
		—	Kalakán
	,,	—	Istálif
	,,	—	Qarabágh
	,,	—	

APPENDIX IV

KABUL PROVINCE (*concld.*)

District.	Perfecture & Grade.		Canton.
Samt-i-Shimáli	Jabal-us-Siráj	(III)	Gulbahár
,,	Nijráb	(III)	Khárijdarrah
,,	Panjsher	(III)	Chahár Qaryah
	,,	—	Darrah-i-Hazárah
,,	Surkh-o-Pársá	(III)	Shaikh 'Alí
,,	Bámián	(III)	Shibar
,,	Saighán-o-Kámard	(III)	Saighán
Ghazní (*Ghazni*)	—	—	Jaghátú
	—	—	Andar
,,	—	—	Zanakhán-o-Kharwár
,,	—	—	Dailah (*Seasonal*)
,,	Kattáwáz	(I)	Wázakhawh
	,,	—	Yusuf Khel
	,,	—	Sihgánah
		—	Sultán Khel
,,	Muqur	(II)	Ab band
	,,	—	Náwah-i-Gelán
	,,	—	Náwah-i-Khurd-o-Kalán
,,	Qará Bágh	(II)	Andar, Hissah Duwam
,,	Jághurí	(III)	Málistán
Deh Zangí (*Deh Zangi*)	—	—	Sih-Páe
,,	—	—	Lál-o-Kirmán-o-Sar
			Jangal (*Seasonal*)
,,	Behsúd	(I)	Hissah-i-Awwal
	,,	—	Hissah-i-Duwam
,,	Deh Kundí	(III)	—
,,	Yakkáolang	(III)	—
Logar (Lahogard) (*Barakí Ráján*)	—	—	Charkh-o-Kharwár
,,	—	—	Pádakhawb-i-Sháhánah
,,	—	—	Khushí
,,	Kulangár	(II)	Mohammad Ághá
	,,	—	Azr
,,	Wardak	(II)	Dih Mírdád
	,,	—	Jaghátú
,,	Maidán	(II)	Jalrez
	,,	—	Nirkh

QANDHAR.

(*Qandhar*).

District.	Perfecture & Grade.		Canton
Qandhár (*Direct control*)	Kadaní	(I)	Tangah-o-Tangí
,,	Garmser	(I)	Khánáshín
	,,	—	Hissah-i-Reg
,,	Deh Ráud	(I)	—
,,	Ghorak	(I)	Sárbán Qillah
	,,	—	Khákrez
	,,	—	Nesh
,,	Dand	(I)	Arghandáb
	,,	—	Dámán
	,,	—	Panjwáí
,,	Arghistán	(II)	Ma'ruf
,,	Kishk-i-Nakhud	(II)	Qala'h-i-Bust
,,	Tírín	(II)	—
,,	Dahlah	(III)	—
,,	Shorábak	(III)	—
Grishk (*Grishk*)	—	—	Baghní-o-Baghrán
,,	Músá Qal'ah	(I)	Zamíndáwar
	,,	—	Náwah-i-Bárakzaí
,,	Nauzád	(III)	Wáhsher
Uruzgán (*Uruzgan*)	—	—	Chorah
,,	Gizáb	(III)	—
,,	Ajristán	(III)	—
Qallát (*Qallat*)	—	—	Arghandáb
	—	—	Sháhjoe
,,	Dáyá-o-Chopán	(II)	—
,,	Hotak	(III)	Náwah-i-Shimilzaí
	,,	—	Atghar
,,	Tarnak-o-Jaldak	(III)	Mízan

APPENDIX IV

HERÁT
(*Herat*).

District.	Prefecture & Grade.		Canton.
Herât	—		Karrukh
(*Direct control*)	—		Julgah-i-Guzárah
,,	—		Joe Nau
,,	—		Kambráq
,,	—		Injíl
,,	—		Adwán-o-Tezán
,,	—		Ulinján
,,	—		Atishán
,,	Sabzwár	(I)	Karuchah
	,,	—	Anárdarrah
,,	Ghoríán	(I)	Kohsán
,,	Kushk Qará Tappah	(I)	Gulrán
,,	Qal'ah-i-Nau	(I)	Qádis
Ghorát (*Ghor*)	—	—	Birchaman
	—	—	Pasáband
Bádghísát (*Bala Murghab*)	—	—	Jawand
,,	Tolak	(II)	Farsí
,,	Obeh	(II)	Sháhfilán
,,	Chighcharán	(II)	—
,,	Shahrak	(III)	Faráh-rúd

MAZÁR-I-SHARIF.
(*Mazar-i-Sharif*.)

Mazár-i-Sharíf (*Direct Control*)	Nahr-i-Sháhí	(I)	Chárkind
,,	,,	—	Dih Dádí
,,	Táshqurghán	(I)	Kaldar
,,	Sangchárak	(I)	Balkháb
,,	Daulatábád	(II)	Shor Tepah
,,	Balkh	(II)	—
,,	Darrah-i-Súf	(II)	—
,,	Aibak	(III)	Rúí-o-Dúáb
,,	Kishindeh	(III)	Boína Qarah
Shibirghán (*Shibirghan*)	Áqchah	(I)	Nahr-i-Faizábád
	Qarqín	(II)	Kham-i-áb
,,	Sar-i-pul	(II)	Kohistán

QATGHAN-O-BADAKHSHAN.

(*Khanabad.*)

District.	Perfecture & Grade.		Canton.
Khánábád	Ghorí	(I)	Táláh-o-Barfak
	,,	—	Baghlán
	,,	—	Doshí-o-Kílágai
,,	Andráb	(I)	Khost-o-Firing
	,,	—	Khinján
,,	Táluqán (Talikan)	(I)	Kalafgán
,,	,,	—	Warsaj-o-Farkhár
,,	,,	—	Kháwjah Ghár-i-Walí.
,,	Nahrín	(II)	Falol-o-Jabaldágh
,,	Hazrat-i-Imám	(II)	—
,,	Qunduz	(II)	Qalah-i-Zál-wa-Aq Tappah
,,	Chál-o-Ishkamish	(III)	Chál
	,,	—	Bangí-o-Siyáháb
Badakhshán (*Faizábád*)	Rustáq	(I)	Shahr-i-Buzurg
	,,	—	Rágh
	,,	—	Cháh-i-áb
,,	Darwáz	(II)	Khawhán
,,	Kishm	(II)	—
,,	Zebák	(II)	Wákhán
	,,	—	Shighnán
,,	Jurm	(II)	Anjuman-o-Minján
,,	Yangí Qal'ah	(III)	—
,,	Dasht-i-Esh-o-Shewah	(III)	(*Seasonal*)

APPENDIX IV

MINOR PROVINCES.

SAMT-I-JUNUBI

(*Gardez*)

District.	Prefecture & Grade.		Canton.
Gardez	—	—	Rúd-i-Ahmadzaí
(*Direct control*)	—	—	Zurmat Hissah-i-Awwal
,,	—	—	Zurmat Hissah-i-Duwam
,,	—	—	Zurmat Hissah-i-Suwam
,,	—	—	Totákhel
,,	Khost	(I)	Tirízaí
	,,	—	Sabarí
	,,	—	Jájí Maidán
	,,	—	Mandozaí
	,,	—	Tanní
	,,	—	Gurbuz
,,	Urgún	(I)	Burmal
	,,	—	Ziruk
	,,	—	Gomal
	,,	—	Sar Rauzah
,,	Mangal	(II)	Músá Khel
	,,	—	Qalandr
	,,	—	Lijh
,,	Jájí	(II)	Chamkaní
	,,	—	Dad Mangal
	,,	—	Hasan Khel
,,	Jadrán	(II)	Shumul
	,,	—	Nikh
	,,	—	Shuwák
	,,	—	Almarah

* * *

SAMT-I-MASHRIQ

(*Jalalabad*).

District.	Prefecture & Grade.		Canton.
Jalalabad (*Direct control*)	Laghmán	(I)	Chahárbágh
	,,	—	Alíshing
	,,	—	Alingár
	,,	.....	Núristán
,,	Khogiání	(I)	Hisárak-i-Ghilzaí
,,	Surkh-rúd	(II)	—
,,	Rudát	(II)	—
,,	Shinwár	(III)	Dih Bálá
	,,	.....	Názián
,,	Mohmand Darrah	(III)	.....
,,	Kámá	(III)	—
Asmár (*Chaghah Sarae*)	Bar Kunar	(III)	Nuristán Kámdesh
,,	Khás Kunar	(III)	Chaukí
,,	Kúz Kunar	(III)	.....
,,	Darrah-i-Pech	(III)	.....

* * * *

FARÁH

(*Farah.*)

Faráh	—	—	Lásh-i-Juwín
,,	—	—	Chahár Burjak
,,	—	—	Nád-i-'Alí
,,	—	—	Bálá Bolak
,,	Chakhánsúr	(I)	Chakhánsúr
,,	Bakwah-o-Khawsh-rúd	(II)	Kohistán-o-Gulistán

* * *

MAIMANAH

(*Maimanah.*)

Maimanah	Tagáb-i-Shírín	(II)	—
,,	Bírún Súnah	(I)	Alma-o-Qírái
,,	,,	—	Kohistán
,,	Qaisár	(III)	—
,,	Andkhúí	(I)	Qaram Qol
	,,	—	Khán Chár Bágh
	,,	—	Qoraghán
,,	Darzáb-o-Gurzíwán	(II)	—

* * *

APPENDIX V

CALENDAR AND STANDARD TIME.

The official calendar of Afghanistan is based upon the *Hejrah* era.

The months of the lunar year, which is in common use, are named *Muharram, Safar, Rabí'-ul-Awwal, Rabí'-ul-Akhir, Jamád-ul-u'lá, Jamád-al-Ukhrá, Rajab, Shá'ban, Ramazán, Shawwál, Zulqa'dah, Zulhijjah*, respectively.

However for finincial and revenue purposes, the solar year commencing with the vernal equinox is employed. All official documents bear both lunar and solar dates.

Except in leap-years, the first days of the months of the financial year fall on the following dates:—

Order	Names of Months	1st falls on	No. of days
1st month	*Hamal*	21st March	31
2nd ,,	*Thaur*	21st April	31
3rd ,,	*Jauzá*	22nd May	31
4th ,,	*Saratán*	22nd June	32
5th ,,	*Asad*	24th July	31
6th ,,	*Sunbulah*	24th August	31
7th ,,	*Mízán*	24th September	31
8th ,,	*'Aqrab*	25th October	30
9th ,,	*Qaus*	24th November	29
10th ,,	*Jadí*	23rd December	29
11th ,,	*Dalw*	21st January	30
12th ,,	*Hút*	20th February	30

An official calendar giving the corresponding dates of the lunar, solar and Christian years is published annually in March.

The Bikrami and Jewish calendars are used only by Hindus and Jews respectively.

Standard Time.

The standard time of Afghanistan is four hours and a half in advance of that of the meridian of Greenwich, or in other words, when it is noon at Paris and London, the watches in Afghanistan show 4-30 P. M.

Those proceeding to the country by way of India, should put back the hands of their watches by one hour on crossing into Afghan territory.

APPENDIX VI

PERIODICALS

Name.		Editor.	Place of Issue.	Remarks.
Transliteration.	Translation.			
Isláh	Reform	Burhan-ud-Din Khan Kashkaki	Kabul	Daily
Anís	Friend	Muhammad Amin Khan Khogiani	,,	Weekly
Bedár	Awake	Abdus Samad Khan Jahid	Mazar-i-Sharif	,,
Ittihád	Union	Shah Abdullah Khan Badakhshi	Khanabad	,,
Ittifáq-i-Islám	Islamic Unity	Mir Muhammad Usman Khan Husaini	Herat	,,
Ittihád-i-Mashriqí	Eastern Unity	Shams-ud-Din Khan Qala'tgi	Jalalabad	,,
Tulúh-i-Afghán	Afghan Revival	Abdul Hayy Khan Habibi	Qandha	,, (*Pashtu*)
Mujallah-i-Iqtisád	Economic Journal	Muhammad Zaman Khan Taraki	Kabul	Fortnightly
Aínah-i-'Irfán	Educational Mirror	Hashim Khan Shaiq	,,	Monthly
Hayya-'Ala-al-Faláh	Come to Salvation	Mir Ghulam Khan	,,	,, (*Religious*)
Mujallah-i-Sihiyyah	Health Journal	Abdur Rashid Khan Latifi	,,	Monthly (*Medical*)
Mujallah-i-Baladiah-i-Herat	Municipal Journal Herat	Abdullah Khan Ahrari	Herat	Monthly
Urdú-e-Afghán	Afghan Army	Sayyad Muhammad Akbar Khan	Kabul	Monthly (*Military*)
Istiqlál	Independence	Dairah-i Jashan	,,	(*Special*)
Mujallah-i-Adabí-i-Herat	Journal of Anjuman-i-Adabi, Herat		Herat	Monthly (*Literary Review*)
Mujallah-i-Kabul	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,		Kabul	,,
Mujallah-i-Pashto	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Qandhar	Qandhar	,, (*Pashtu*)
Salnamah-i-Mujallah-i-Kabul	Annual of the Kabul Review		Kabul	Annual

APPENDIX VII

POSTAL INFORMATION

Class.	Description.	Postage Rates (When Postage is Prepaid).			Remarks.
		Local	Inland	Foreign	
Post Cards	Single	5 Pul	10 Pul	45 Pul	Min. size 10 cm.×7 cm.
	Reply	10 Pul	20 Pul	90 Pul	Max. size 15 cm.×10½ cm.
Correspondence Cards		10 Pul	20 Pul	...	Max. weight 5 gm. Do.
Letters	Weighing not more than 5 gm.	10 Pul	15 Pul	...	Min. size 6 cm.×4 cm.
	Each aditional 5 gm.	10 Pul	15 Pul	...	Max. size 45 cm.×45 cm. ×45 cm.
Do.	Weighing not more than 20 gm.	...	...	75 Pul	If rolled into the form of a cylinder 75 cm. long×10cm. in diam.
	Each additional 20 gm,	...	...	45 Pul	Max. weight *Inland* 500 gm. *Foreign* 2000 gm.
Business and Official Papers	Not exceeding 250 gm.	30 Pul	30 Pul	...	Max. size. 75 cm. long ×10 cm. in diam.
	Next 250 gm.	30 Pul	30 Pul	...	*or* 45 cm.×45 cm. ×45 cm. Max. weight *Inland* 500 gm. Max. weight *Foreign* 2000 gm.
Do.	Not exceeding 50 gm.	...	...	75 Pul	Do.
	Next 50 gm.	...	...	15 Pul	Do.
Samples	Not exceeding 250 gm.	...	50 Pul	...	
	Next 250 gm.	...	50 Pul	...	
	Not exceeding 50 gm.	...	...	30	Max. weight 500 gm.
	Each succeeding 50 gm.	...	...	30	Max. size 40 cm.×20 cm.× 10 cm.

Class.	Description.	Postal Rates. (When Postage is Prepaid.)			Remarks.
		Local	Inland	Foreign	
Printed Matter Newspapers Periodicals etc.	First 50 gm.	10 Pul	10 Pul	15 Pul	Max. size same as for letters.
	From 51 gm. to 100 gm.	20 Pul	20 Pul	...	
	From 101 gm. to 250 gm.	30 Pul	30 Pul	...	Max. weight loose sheets 1000 gm. bound 3000 gm.
	From 251 gm. to 500 gm.	40 Pul	40 Pul	...	
	From 501. gm to 1000 gm.	50 Pul	50 Pul	...	
Do.	Each additional 50 gm.	...	...	15 Pul	
Periodicals, Books.	Per copy	2 Pul	...	...	Local delivery only.

Parcels

Parcels are not carried by foreign post. The rates of inland postal parcels varies according to distance and weight and may be ascertained from any post office.

Air Mail

Articles for despatch by Air Mail to Russia, and by ordinary mail to Karachi or Delhi and thence by Air Mail to all parts of the world, are accepted by all principal post offices on pre-payment of special additional Air Mail charges, which can be ascertained from any post office.

Registration Fee.

Inland:— 15 Pul per article.
Foreign: - 75 Pul „ „
If acknowledgment of receipt is required
Inland:— 30 Pul per article.
Foreign:—150 Pul „ „

Note.—When the postage is not prepaid, postage at double the prepaid rate is payable on delivery.

On an insufficiently stamped matter, double the deficiency of postage is payable on delivery.

Special fee for Immediate distribution within municipal areas only—50 Pul.
Rent of Post Box Afghanis 2·00 p.m.
Cost of Special Enquiry form 50 Pul.

APPENDIX VIII

TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Rates

Class.	Rate per word		Minimum Charge.
	Inland.	Foreign.	
Ordinary	50 Pul	75 Pul	For 10 words including address.
Express	150	225 ,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Immediate	350	525 ,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Press	25	37½ ,,	,, 50 ,, ,, ,,
Letter	5	7½ ,,	,, 100 ,, ,, ,,

Note.—Foreign telegrams to addresses in adjoining countries only are transmitted at the above rates. For telegrams, radiograms or cables to other countries the rates vary and should be ascertained from the telegraph office.

Additional Charges

Reply-paid telegrams.	Minimum	Minimum rate of an ordinary telegram
Multiple telegrams to same telegraph office	Up to 100 words	100 Pul each telegram
	each additional 50 words	50 Pul ,, ,,

Collation	for each word repeated	One quarter of the original charges for the telegram
Repetition or Correction		According to the rate per word of telegram of that class
For Ornamental Delivery Form		100 Pul
Receipt of Payment of Charges		5 Pul
Return of a telegram that has not been transmitted.		20 Pul
Additional copies	up to 150 words	100 Pul
	for each additional 50 words	20 Pul
Despatch of telegram to addressee by post from telegraph office		30 Pul
Postal Acknowledgment of Receipt of Telegram		30 Pul
Registration of Telegraphic Address		Afghanis 30 *p. a.*

APPENDIX IX

CUSTOMS.

Customs are payable on all articles, except wearing apparel, toilet articles of everyday use, writing material and food-stuffs for use on the journey. The import of intoxicants, narcotics, matches, toys and certain other articles and the export of gold or silver coin and bullion, manuscripts and antiquities of all kinds are forbidden.

Before crossing the frontier, travellers should see one of the Afghan Trade Agents, who are stationed at all railway termini near the frontier or the nearest (*Mamur-i-Gumruk*) Customs Officer, declare their luggage, obtain an (*Ilm-o-Khabar*) Despatch Note and generally satisfy themselves that it complies with customs regulations and does not contain any of the articles the import or export of which is forbidden.

Customs are payable either at the frontier or at the central or one of the provincial customs houses and failure to declare a dutiable article makes it liable to confiscation.

APPENDIX X

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Every one intending to enter or traverse Afghanistan must possess a regular passport issued by his own government and bearing the *visa* of one of the Afghan diplomatic, consular or *visa* officers.

In order to avoid delay and detention at the frontier, such *visa* should be obtained beforehand by applying in prescribed form to the nearest Afghan embassy, legation, consulate or *visa* office, with three copies of small photographs of the applicant and the necessary fee, if any.

In the matter of *visa* fees, reciprocal treatment is accorded. The fee, charged for the Afghan *visa* on the passport of each country, is exactly the same as is levied by the government of that country for *visaing* similar a Afghan passport. At present they are:—

1. Belgium:—
   - (*a*) Transit — 1 Gold franc
   - (*b*) Entry and stay — 16 „ „
   - (*c*) „ „ in Belgian Congo 10 „ „
2. Czecho-slovakia:—
   - Entry or transit — 10 Schilling.
3. Egypt:—
   - (*a*) For entry — 10 Gold francs
   - (*b*) „ transit — 1 „ „
4. France:—
   - For one year — 20 Afghani

5.	Germany:—		
	(*a*) For a single journey	—	RM. 5·00
	(*b*) (*i*) three days stay	—	RM. 2·00
	(*ii*) For one week stay	—	RM. 5·00
	(*iii*) „ „ months stay	—	RM. 10·00
	(*iv*) „ three „ „	—	RM. 15·00
	(*v*) „ more than three months stay	—	RM. 20·00
	(*c*) For transit according to the period of stay in Germany		*as under clause* (*b*)
6.	Holland:—		
	Stay	—	6 Florin
7.	Iraq:—		
	(*a*) For transit	—	1 Gold fran
	(*b*) „ stay	—	10 „ „
8.	Italy:—		
	(*a*) For entering the country	—	10 Gold lira
	(*b*) „ transit	—	Do
9.	Japan:—		
	(*a*) For entry	—	Rs. 5-8-0
	(*b*) „ transit	—	Rs. 4-9-0
10.	Persia:—		
	(*a*) For merchants and other men of substance	—	78 Rial
	(*b*) For carriers	—	13 Rial
11.	Poland:—		
	(*a*) For entry	—	25 Zloti
	(*b*) „ „ repeatedly	—	40 „
	(*c*) „ transit	—	20·50 „
	(*d*) „ subsequent transits	—	12·00 „
	(*e*) „ entry of a party of not less than ten, per head	—	5·00 „
	(*f*) „ entry and return	—	1·50 „
	(*g*) „ transit	—	1·50 „

12. Turkey:—

(*a*)	For a single person's passport	500	Qaresh
(*b*)	„ a common passport, for each additional person	50	„
(*c*)	„ transit	200	„
(*d*)	For two months for merchants and mercantile aircraft	600	„
(*e*)	„ four months for a person, who pays frequent short visits	800	„
(*f*)	„ six months „ „	1000	„

13 U. S. A.:—

(*a*)	For transit	Free
(*b*)	Other visits	$10·00

14. U. S. S. R :—

(*a*)	For temporary residence and transit	11	Gold roubles
(*b*)	„ a second time in the same year	5·50	„

15. All other countries:—

At present free

Foreigners are required to show their passports at the frontier and at police stations in all capital towns and have to obtain residential passes from police authorities.

INDEX

A

Abdalis, 58, 59
——— and Ghilzais, 58-9
Abdan, 28
Abdul Ahad Khan, H.E., 104
Abdur Rahman Khan, Amir, vi, 66, 70, 90
Ab-i-Istadah Lake, 25
Abiturenexamin, 112
Academy, academies, 53, 76
Achæminian empire, 43
Administration, 6, 105—126
Adult Education, 113
Afghani (coin), 125
Afridi Tirah, 12
Agriculture, 27, 39, 66, 75, 100, 117 (See crops, irrigation)
Ahmad Shah Baba, 4, 60, 61-2, 83, 110
Ahmad Shah Khan, Sardar, 104
Ahmed Ali Khan, H.E. Sardar, 104
Aibak, 39, 123
———, Qutbuddin, 51
Air force, 67, 110, 111
Air ways, 123
Akbar, Emperor, 55, 57
Akhund Darvezah, 56
Ak Robat, 16, 122
Ak Su river, 22
Alauddin Ghori, 51
Alauddin Khilji, vi
Alauddin Muhammad Khawrizm Shah, 52
Aleli Turkomans, 11
Alexander the Great, 16, 43-44
Aliabad, Agricultural Institute, 75
Ali Khel, 91
Allah Nawaz Khan, H. E., 104
Alpine, 29, 31
Alptegin, 50
Amanullah Khan, Amir, King, 67, 73, 90, 91, 93, 99
America, 76, 100
Amu, Amu Darya (see Oxus), 11, 22
Andkhui, 11, 39, 89, 121, 122
Anglo-Afghan frontier, 65
——————— War, 1st 64; 2nd 65; 3rd 66,71-2,90
Anglo-Russian conflict, 63, 64-5
Animal Husbandry, 117—18
Animals, domestic, 36
——— wild, 35-36
Anjuman pass, 16
Aqchah, 39, 121
Aqrab, 31
Arab, Arabs, 3, 37, 48, 49
Arabia, 3
Arabian Sea, 4, 18
Arabic, 69, 85, 89
Aral, Sea of, 22
Arbela, 44
Archæology, 113
Architecture, 47, 50, 53, 77
Area, areas, 10, 21, 23, 25, 26
Argandab river, 21, 121
Arghesan river, 21
Army, 64, 66, 70, 71, 76, 98-9, 110-11
Arnawai, 12
Art, 2, 43, 45-46, 50, 53
Aryan, 37, 43
Asad, 31
Asafœtida, 35, 117, 121
Ashraf Shah, 59
Asia, vi, ix, xi, 1, 9, 21, 29
Asmar, 15, 122
Asoka Maurya, 45
Ata Muhammad Khan, H. E., 104
Attock river, 49
Aurangzeb, Emperor, 57
Australia, Australian, viii
Austria, 95, 113, 126

INDEX

Autumn, 30

B

Baber, 54, 55, 57
Babylon, 3
Baccalaureate, 112
Bacha-i-Saqau, 67-8, 71, 73, 91, 93
Bactria, 32, 43, 44, 46, 49
Badakhshan, 25, 32, 34, 52, 72, 93, 122, 123
Badghis, 59
Baghlan Lake, 26
Baiat, 86
Bajaur, 57
Bakhdi 13
Bala Hissar Fort, 76
Bala Murghab, 59
Baladiah, 106
Balkh (Bakhdi), vi, 16, 39, 43, 44, 47, 48, 52, 57, 64, 120
Balkh river, 23
Balochi, 39
Baluchistan, 1, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 64, 121
Bamian, vi, 16, 44, 47, 52, 122, 123
Banking, 124
Bannu, 17
Baroghil Pass, 15
Bashghol stream, 12
——— valley, 11
Belgium, 100, 112
Bengal, Bay of, 5, 18
Berlin, 95, 114, 124
Bihzad, 53
Birds, 36
Birmingham, 109
Bokhara, 1, 65
Bombay, 73, 124
Bori river, 24
Boundary, 10, 11, 14
Brahmin Shahis, 49, 50
Brazil, 126
Bridges, 23, 24
Bridging projects, 25
Britain, British, 3, 61, 63, 64, 65, 100
British East India Company, 63
Buddhism, Buddhists, 3, 45—8, 49
Buddhist Art, 45, 47—8
Buddhist remains, 47
Budget, 116
Buildings, 50, 53, 77
Burnes, xi
Byzantium, 3

C

Cabinet, the, 74, 90, 101, 104
Cairo, 125
Caliphate, the, 49
Camels, 33, 36
Canals, 27
Cape Comorin, 1, 51
Carpets, 40, 53
Caspian Sea, 18, 19
Cathay, 3
Caucasus, the, 50, 63
Caves, 47
Central Asia, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 45, 46, 48, 63, 65, 118, 124
Central Highlands, 33, 37
Cereals, 117
Chaghah Serai, 122
Chaharbagh-i Laghman, 122
Chaharshambah, 11
Chaman, 12, 121
Chandragupta Maurya, 44, 45
Charikar, 39, 120
Chemicals, 20
Chengiz Khan, 51-2
Chiefs, 106
Chihil Dukhtaran, 11
Chimkent, 64
China, Chinese, 3, 16, 46, 47, 52
Chitral, 10, 12, 14, 15, 123
——— river, 12
Chul hills, 11
Citrus fruit, 33, 117
Civil law, 108
Civilization, 2, 43
Climate, 29, 33, 117
Coal, 19, 119
Colleges (See Education), 112
College de Montpelier, 85
Commerce (see trade), 100, 121
Commercial arbitration, 108
Communication (see roads, routes), 121—24
Conferences, 126
Conservatism, vii, viii
Constitution, 4, 101—103
Constitutional, constitutionalism, 60, 61, 74, 83, 86, 88, 89
Consuls, 125, 126
Consultative Assembly, 106
Continuity in national life, 48
Coronation, 86
Courts, 108
Court of St. James, 91
Cotton, 35, 117, 121
Crafts (see art), 40
Criminal law, 108
Crops, 35, 117
Culture, 2, 3

Currency, 125
——— reserve, 116
Customs, 77, 99, 116

D

Dahna-i-Ghori, 122
Dairah i-Talim-o-Tarbiah, 111
(Bureau of Education)
Dakka, 17, 72
Dalv, 31
Dams, 27
Danielou, M., 85
Darius, I, 43
———, III, 44
Daronta, 23
Darri Khel, 79, 94
Darwaz, 9
Daulatabad, 122
Dawar river, 23
Dead Sea, 26
Deh-zangi, 122
Defence, 110-11
Delhi, 60, 63, 114, 125
Demarcation, 10
Denmark, 95, 126
Dera Dun, 69, 95
Dera Ismail Khan, 17
Desert, deserts, 13, 15, 18, 22, 29, 33
Diodotus, 44
Directorate General of Public Health, 77
Disarmament Conference, 126
Dobandi, 12
Dorah pass, 11, 15
Dost Muhammad Khan, Amir, 64, 69
Durand, xi

E

Earthquake, 19
East, 44, 45, 46, 50
Ecole Istiqlal, 84
Economic Conference, 126
Education, 76, 100, 111—14
Egypt, 3
Election, 60, 73, 103
Elphinstone, xi
England, English, viii, 60, 85, 113
Enlistment, 110
Entomology Commission, 119
Ephthalites, 47, 48, 51
Esthonia, 95, 126
Ethiopean, 35
Euphrates, 44
Eurasian, 35
Europe, European, 4, 52, 67, 73, 76, 91, 111, 116, 123
Executive, the, 84, 105
Export, 117, 118, 121

F

Faizabad, 39, 121
Faiz Muhammad Khan, H. E., 104
Farah, 27, 29, 39, 44, 52, 59, 123
Farah Rud, the, 22, 24, 25, 26, 33
Farrukh Siyar, Emperor, 58
Fath Khan, Vizier, 62-3
Fazal Ahmad Khan, H. E., 104
Ferrier, xi
Ferry, ferries, 21, 25
Finances, 99, 100, 116
Finland, 95, 126
Fire Brigade, 109
Fishes, 36
Flowers, 35
Foreign affairs, ralations, 61, 63, 64—6, 99 125-26
Forests and forest products, 34-5, 119
France, French, 85, 89, 100, 112, 113, 125
Franchise, 102-3
Frontiers, 10—12, 22
Frontier Commissars, 126
——— disputes, 108
Fruit, 33, 117
Fundamental law, 78, 79, 87, 101, 103, 112

G

Gandhara, Gandhara Art, xii, 46, 47
Ganges, 4, 46
Gardez, 39, 90, 122, 123
Garmab river, 58
Gem-stones, 19
Geology, 18
Georgia, 58, 63
Germany, 10, 100, 113, 116, 125
Ghaznevides, 50-51
Ghazni, vi, 17, 25, 39, 44, 50, 52, 53, 93, 120, 121, 122, 123
Ghilzais, 58, 59
Ghorband river, 23
——— valley, 16, 119
Ghor, 50, 54
Ghorian, 59
Ghori lake, 26
Ghoris, 51
Girishk, 39

Gomal pass, 17
——— river, 12, 23, 123
Government, 81—126
Grand Assembly, 103
Graeco-Buddhist Art, 47-8
Granicus, 44
Great Britain, 125
Great War, the, 71
Greece, 3, 44, Greeks, 43—6, 51
Gulbahar, 16
Guptas, 47
Gurgin Khan, 58

H

Habibia College, 84, 92
Habibullah Khan, H. M. Amir, 66, 70, 76, 90, 92, 94, 95
Hadda, vi
Hakim (Governor), 105
Hakumat (Government), 105
Hamal, 31
Hamun, 21, 22
Hamun-i-Seistan, 22, 26
——— Sawaran, 22, 26
——— Zirrah, 26
Hari-Rud, 10, 15, 22, 32, 44
Harut, 26
Hashtadan, 10
Hazarahs, 37, 39, 107
Hazarajat, 19, 119, 122
Hazrat-i-Imam, 122
Hedjaz, 126
Heights, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16
Helmund river, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33
Herat, vi, 9, 17, 21, 22, 27, 34, 39, 44, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 58, 59, 63, 64, 89, 111, 113, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126
———valley, 22
Hermaios, 45
Highways, (see roads, routes, passes)
Hijab, 97
Hindki 39
Hindu, Hindus, 37, 38, 50, 107, 124
Hindukush, vi, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 26, 32, 33-4, 35, 44, 52, 54, 75, 89, 107, 119, 123
Hindustan (see India), 2
Hiouen-Tsang, 47
Holditch, xi
Holland, 95, 126
Home Department, 109, 110
Horses and horsebreeding, 33, 36, 39
Hospitals, 114, 116
Hotak, Hotak empire, 58-9
Humayun, Emperor, 55
Hungary, 126
Hunas, 45, 47
Hussein Baiqara, 53
Hut, 31

I

Idadiah (Baccalaureate), 112
Ilaqadari, 105
Imam, 107
Imam Abu Hanifa, 97
Imports, 121
Improvements—
Army, 71, 111
Internal, 64, 99
Inayat Ullah Khan, King, 67
India, Indian, v, 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 16, 17, 23, 24, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 54, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 64 66, 69, 70, 91, 95, 113, 123, 124
Indian Mutiny, 64
Indian Ocean, 3, 65
Indo-European, 3, 37
Indo-Malayan, 35
Indo-Sumerian, 2
Indus, 4, 13, 17, 18, 21, 23, 33, 40, 44, 45 57, 63, 65, 123
Indus-Valley, 18, 23
Industries, 39, 40, 120-21
Insects, 36
Institute of Animal Husbandry, 118
——— of Islamic Studies and Law, 113
Intelligence Department, 109
Ionians, 43
Iran (see Persia), 1, 2
Iraq, 50, 126
Iron, 19
Irrigation, 24, 27, 28, 32, 33, 117
Ishkishim, 11
Ishkmish lake, 26
Islam, 3, 38, 49, 60, 87, 97
——— Qila, 122
Ismaili, 107
Isphahan, 59
Issa, 44
Istalif, 39
Italy, 100, 125

J

Jabal-us-Siraj, 16, 120
Jadi, 31

Jagdilik, 120
Jahangir, Emperor, 55
Jaji, 92
Jalalabad, 80, 39, 72, 89, 93, 111, 122, 123, 124, 126
Jalaluddin, Khawarizm Shah, 52
Jamaluddin Afghani, Sayyed, vi
Jami, 53
Jamrud, 17
Japan. 10, 46, 100
Jau-kol pass, 17, 122
Jauza, 31
Jaxartes, 4
Jeddah, 126
Jehlum, 65
Jews, Jewish. 38, 107, 127
Jirgas, 56, 106, 108
Judicature, the, 88
Jurm, 39
Justice, 108

K

Kabul, vi, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 27, 31, 32, 33, 39, 45, 46, 47, 49. 54, 55, 56, 62, 63,65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 84, 85, 89, 90, 91, 98, 107, 111 113, 114, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124 125
——— river 12, 14, 17, 21, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 44, 121, 123
Kadnai river, 12
Kaitu river 12
Kafir Qilah, 59
Kallat-i-Ghilzai, 123
Kamran (brother of Empror Humayun), 55
Kamran Mirza (son of Shah Mahmud), 63
Kanishka, 46
Kaoshan pass, 16, 44
Karachi, 124, 126
Kara Kum desert, 22
Karez (*qanat*), 27-8, 117
Karut, 118
Kashghar, 10, 11, 123
Kashmir, 10, 45, 46, 64
Khaiber, Khyber, 9, 17, 23, 121
———river, 23
Kham-i-'ab, 11, 22
Khan, 106
Khanabad, 39, 121, 122, 123, 124
Khash-rud, 26, 33
Khawak pass, 16, 44
Khawrizm. 15, 22
Khiva, 65
Khojak range, 12
Khojend, 64
Khokand, 65
Khost, 39, 90, 123
———river, 23
Khurasan, 61
Khushal Khan, 56
King, 101, 102, 103, 106, 107, 114
Kochis (nomads), 40
Koh Daman, 47
———Baba, 13, 14, 16, 23, 33
———Malik Siah, 9, 12
———Sufaid 13, 15, 22, 34
Kokchah river, 23
Kol-i-Shewak lake 25
Kuhsan. 59
Kujala Kadphises, 45
Kunar river, 12, 23
——— valley, 12, 119
Kundar river, 12
Kunduz lake, 26
———river, 23
Kurram pass, 17, 123
———river, 23
———valley, 12
Kushans, the, 46—8, 49
Kushk, 122
Kushkinaki, 11
Kushk river, 11

L

Laghman, 39, 118, 119, 122
Laghmanat, 33
Laho-gard (Logar), 122
Lahore, viii
Lakes, 25 6
Land tax, 116
Landa river, 23
Languages, 39
Lataband pass, 122
Law, 108
League of Nations, 126
Legislature, the, 84, 101
Letters, 50, 53, 62
Libraries, 113
Lithuania, 95, 126
Local government, 105
Locusts, 36, 119
Loe-Jirga, 67, 103
Loe Shilman (see Sulaiman mountains) 14, 23
Logar river, 23

London, 92, 124
Lut desert, 18
Lycee Janson de Sally, 84
——— Michelet, 84
Lyde, Professor, ix

M

Machine Khanah, 120
Mahayana System, 46
Mahi Par falls, 121
Mahkamah (Law Court), 108
Mahmud, 50
Mahmud (Hotak conqueror), 58-9
Maharajah Ranjit Singh, 63
Mahrattas, 61
Maimanah, 27, 39, 90, 122
——— River, 23
Majlis-i-Mashwarah, 106
——— *Ali-i-Ayan*, 101
——— *Shura-i-Milli*, 101
Maktab-i-Ihzariah, 111
Malik, 106
Malta, 65
Mangals, 90
Manufactures, 39-40
Maruchak, 11
Masjid i-Jami, Kabir, Saghir, 107
Mazar-i-Sharif, 16, 39, 65, 75, 90, 111, 113, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126
Mazdianism, 43
Menander, 44
Merv, 22, 126
Meshhad, 125
Migration, 2, 17
Mihrab-i-Ahmar, 115
Military Academy, 71, 76, 98, 99
Minerals, mineral wealth, 18, 19, 119-20
Ministers, 102, 104
Minister of War, 72, 85, 89, 90, 94
Ministers Plenipotentiary. 125
Ministry of Education, 111, 118
——— Finance, 99
——— the Interior, 99
——— Justice, 97
——— Public Works, 77
——— War, 73, 77, 114
Mir Ali Sher Nawai, 53
Mir Wais, the Hotak, 58
Miran Shah, 90
Missionaries, 108
Mirza Muhammad Khan, H. E., 104
Mizan, 31
Model dairy, 118
Modernisation, 64, 66-7, 70-1, 74—8, 100
Moghul, Moghuls, 3, 54, 56, 57, 61, 63, 69' 83
Mohmand country, 12
Monastries, 46, 47
Mongols, 51-2
Monopolies, 124
Moscow, 89, 95
Mosques, 107
Motor roads, 16, 17, 21, 75, 121-22
Mountains, 13, 14, 18, 29
Muezzin. vii, 107
Museums, 47, 113
Muhammad Akbar Khan, His Honour, 104
Muhammad Ali Khan, Sardar, 96
Muhammad Aziz Khan, Sirdar, 95-6
———————, children of, 96
Muhammad Ghauri, vi
Muhammad Gul Khan, H. E., 104
Muhammad Hashim Khan, Sardar 88 -90, 104
Muhammad Nadir Khan, Sardar
birth, family and early life, 69-70
career in the army, pacification of southern rebels, military reforms as Commander-in-chief, 70—72
later career. Third Anglo-Afghan War, 71-2
Jalalabad, Qataghan and Badakhshan, 72
Paris, resignation from Ministership, 73
Revolution in Afghanistan, return of Sardar, campaign against Saqau, 73
Muhammad Nadir Shah, King, v, vi, 69-80, 69, 74, 78, 79, 83, 84
election, 73
policy, 77, 78, 97—101
constitution, 74, 101-02
reconstruction and reforms, 74—8
tragic death, 79
Muhammad Nauroz Khan, H. E , 104
Muhammad Umar Khan, Shahzada, 91
Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Sardar, 69, 88
Muhammad Zahir Khan, Prince, 79
Muhammad Zahir Shah, King, *Al-Mutawakkal-ala-Allah*, 84—8
education, 84-5
languages, 85
coronation and oath, 86-7
Mohammadzai dynasty, 4, 69, 83, 84

Municipal affairs, 106
Murghab river, 11, 15, 22, 24, 25, 32

N

Nadir Quli, Nadir Shah, 59-60, 61
Nahawand, 48
Nahur lake, 26
Naib-ul-Hukumat, 105
National Assembly, 74, 83, 84, 87, 97, 100, 102, 103, 104, 106
——— Bank, 124
——— debt, 116
Navigation of rivers, 22, 24, 123
New Afghanistan, 78
Nice, 73, 85
Nijrab, 47
——— lakes, 26
Nomads, 40, 48
Northern Provinces, 123
North-West Province of India, 10
Norway, 95, 126
Nosherwan, 48
Nuristan, 11, 32, 123
Nuristani, 39
Nur lake, 26
Nur-ul-Mashaikh, His Holiness, 86
Nushki, 12

O

Oath, coronation, 86-7,103
Obah, 59
Occupations, 39
Oil, 19
Olympic Association and Sports, 114
Orphanages, 116
Oxus, (Ak Su, Amu, Amu Darya, Panjah), 4, 11, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 44, 122, 123

P

Pakhtuns, 39
Palosi, 12
Pamirs, 11, 13, 18, 22, 25, 123
Pamir lake, 26
Panipat, 61
Panjab, 44, 47, 50, 55, 56, 63, 64
Punjab river (Oxus), 22, 23
Panjsher river, 23
——— valley, 16, 119, 123
Payandah Muhammad, Sardar, 62
Parandih pass, 16
Paris, 73, 90, 91, 92, 124
Parliament, Parliamentary, 87, 101, 102 (see Constitution)
Parmal, 119
Paropamisus range, 11
Parthians, 46
Pashaii, 39
Pashat, 12
Pashto, Pushto, viii, 37, 39, 69, 78, 85, 89, 112
——— literature, 56-7
Pashtuns, 39
Passes, 3, 15—17, 23
Patekesar, 22
Peace of Gulistan, 63
Peaks, 14
Peiwar Kotal, 12, 17, 123
People, 37—40
Persia, 3, 10, 26, 43, 44, 55, 59, 69, 100, 118, 125, 126
Persian, 37, 39, 55, 59, 60, 63, 69, 78, 85, 89, 112, 122, 126
Persian Gulf, 18
Perso-Afghan border, 10, 126
Peshawer, 17, 63, 124, 126
Pigments, 20
Pious foundations, 108
Pir Khan Lodi, 57
Plain, plains, 15, 18, 28, 33
Plateau, 13, 18, 19, 34
Poetry, poets, 53, 56, 62
Poland, 126
Police, 108-9, 110
Police Courts, 108
Policy, 2, 6, 61, 77, 78, 82, 97—101, 103, 121
Poor relief, 115-16
Population, 32, 33, 38-9
Post, postal system, 99, 123-24
Postal and Telegraphic Unions, 123-4
Pottery, 45, 46
Povindahs, 17
Prefectures, 108
Premier, Prime-Minister, 84, 88, 89, 90, 101, 104
Press, 78
Prisons, 109
Production, 116 -21
Prohibition, 97-8
Provinces, 77-8, 105
Prussia, 112
Public Health, 114-15
——— Works, 117
Pul, (coin), 125

Q

Qala Murad Beg. 93
Qanat (*Karez*), xii, 27-8
Qandhar, xii, 27, 39, 44, 54, 55, 58, 60, 63, 64, 67, 89, 93, 111, 113, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126
Qara Tappah, 11
Qatghan, 16, 72, 90, 93, 118, 119
Qaus, 31
Qazalbashes, 107
Quetta, 126
Quran, the, 98

R

Race, races, 3, 37
Rafts, 24, 25
Rahimullah Khan, His Honour, 104
Railway terminii, 11, 12
Rain, rainfall, 27, 28, 30, 31, 117
Ranges, 11,12,13
Rais, 106
Rajputana, 4
Rawalpindi Armistic, 72
Recruitment, 110
Reforms, 64, 66, 70-1, 74—8, 109, 111
Registan, 15, 33
Religion, 3, 38, 1C7-8
Reserves, 109, 110
Revenues, 56, 116
Revolution, 67, 73, 89, 91, 93
Richness, 116, 117, 119—21
Rifqi Sanatorium, 77, 115
Rights, 103
Rishkhor, 121
Rivers, 21—25
Roads, 16-17, 21-22, 66, 75, 99, 121—23
Rocks, 19
Romans, 50
Routes, 2, 15, 16-17, 21, 23, 121—23
Royal Charter, 78, 97—101
——— family, 88—96
Rumania, 126
Russia, Russian, 3, 10, 22, 59, 63, 64-5, 67, 89, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126
Russo-Afghan-British Boundary Commission, 65
Russo-Turkish War, 65
Rustaq, 89

S

Sadozai dynasty, 60—63, 69
Saffarides, 50
Safvi, 3, 54, 55
Sakas, 45, 46
Salang pass, 16
Samanides, 50
Samarqand, 65
Sanjar, 51
Samt-i-Janubi, 91, 92 93
———Mashriqi, 89
———Shimali, 90
Saqqavan regime, 67-8, 73, 94
Saratan, 31
Sar Chashmah. 122
Sar-i-Kol, 11, 22
Sar-i-Pul, 39, 121
Sassanians, 47, 48
Schools and colleges, 67, 112 (see Education)
Scholars abroad, 76, 113
Scouts and Scouting, 113-14
Seasons, 30
Seasonal habitations, 40
———migrations, 17
Seistan, 4, 18, 33, 45, 48, 54, 58 116
Seleucus, 44
Seljuks, 51
Semetic, 37
Senate, 74, 101, 106
Sericulture, silk worms, 35, 36, 39, 118
Shah Abbas the Great, 55
Shahabuddin Ghori, 51
Shah Fauladi (peak), 14
Shah Hussein, 59
Shah Ismail, 54
Shah Jahan, Emperor, 55, 57
Shah Mahmud, 62, 63
Shah Mahmud Khan Ghazi, Sardar, 79, 86, 92—95, 104, 114
Shahrukh (Timuride), 53
Shahrukh (grandson of Nadir Shah), 61
Shah Shujah ul Mulk, 62, 64
—— Tahmasp, 55
Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Sardar, 90—92, 94
Shaibani Khan, 53, 54
Shariat, 87, 88, 97, 98, 101
Sheep, 33, 36
Sher Ali Khan, Amir, 66
Sher Shah Sur, vi, 55
Shia, Shias, 37, 55, 107
Shibar pass, 16

Shibirghan, 39
Shighnan, 93
Shikari pass, 121
Shinwaris, 67, 94
Shirkat-Ashami-i-Afghan, 124
Shorawak, 12
Shrines, 107
Shutal pass, 16
———river, 23
Sikaram peak 14
Sikh, Sikhs, 38, 39, 63, 107
Silk, silk worm rearing, 35, 36, 39, 118
Sardars, 66
Siwalik Hills, 45
Slave trade, abolition of, 66
Societies, 113
Soil, 18, 28
Soviet (see Russia), 10, 124
Sovereign, function and prerogative of the, 83-4
Spain, 126, Spanish, 85
Spin Buldak, 72
Spinghar range, 12, 14, 23, 32, 33-4
Sports, 111, 114
Spring, 17, 30
Stones, 19, 119
Stone carving, 53
Stone-fruit, 35, 117
Stupas, 46, 47
Subsoil water, 27
Subuktegin, 50
Succession, law of, 83
Sufaid Koh (see Koh-i-Sufaid)
Sulaiman range, 14, 17, 23, 33, 56
Sultan Muhammad Khan, Sardar, 69
Sumbulah, 31
Summer, 24, 29, 30
Sunni, 37
Superior education, 113
Surkhab river, 23
Swat, 57
Sweden, 95, 126
Switzerland, 40
Syr Daria, 64

T

Tagab river, 23
Tahirides, 49
Taj-i-Afghan, 90
Tajikistan, 10
Tajiks, 39
Tala Barfak, 119
Talikan lake, 26
Taliqan (Talikan), 39
Tarnak river, 21
Tartar, 3
Tashkant (Taskkand), 64, 123, 125
Tashkurghan, 39
———river, 23
Tate, xi
Technical Institute, 76
Telegraphs, 99, 124
Telephones, 65, 99, 124
Temperature, 29, 31
Temuchin (Chengiz Khan), 51
Thal, 71
Thaur, 31
Third Anglo-Afghan War, 71-2
Tibet, 46
Tigris, 18
Timber, 35
Timur the Lame (Timurlane), xii, 52, 53
Timurides, 53
Timur Shah, xii, 62
Tir Bam-i-Turkistan, 13, 22, 23
Tirich Mir, 14
Tirmiz, 124
Tochi river, 12
Tochi valley, 17
Toman Agha, 10
Tokyo, 115, 125
Torkham, 9, 12, 12
Towns, 39
Trade, (see commerce, roads, routes) 3, 53, 66, 121, 124, 125
Trans-Oxus, 44, 50
Treaties, 126
Trees, 33-4, 35
Tribal arbitration, 105
——— organization, 106-107
Turan, Turanian, 3, 37
Turkey, Turkish, 37, 59, 113, 125, 126
Turki, 39
Turkmenistan, 10
Turko-German Mission, 66
Turkomans, 11, 39
Tyre, 3
Tyrol, 40

U

Umairah, Lady, 85
University (see education), 76, 78, 113
Urdu, 69, 89
Urgun, 39
Urmari, 80

U. S. A., 112, 113
U. S. S. R., 100
Uzbekistan, 22
Uzbeks, 39, 53-4

V

Vali, 105
Valley, valleys, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 22, 23, 28, 32
Vedic hymns, 3, 17
Vegetation, 33 4
Vegetable farm, 118
Visa officers, 126
Vishtasapa, 43
Vocational education, 112
Volcanic action, 19

W

Wakhan, 9, 14
Water-courses, 24
Water-power, 24
Water ways, 128
Waziristan, Wazir, 12, 71, 94
Wazir Muhammad Akbar Khan, 69
Weema Kadphises, 46
Wells, 27
West, viii, 40, 46, 67
Wilayat, 105
Wild animals, 36
Wild plants, 34
Winter, 29, 30
Wireless, 66, 124
Work-houses, 116

Y

Yahya Khan, Sardar, 70
Yue-Chi, 45-7

Z

Zabulistan, 50
Zaman Shah, 62
Zebaki, 39
Zhob river, 23
Zirrah, 31
Zoroaster, 3, 43
Zulfikar, 9